

Calendar No. 96

97TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 97-71

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
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FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT,
FISCAL YEARS 1982 AND 1983

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE

ON

S. 1193

TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF
STATE, THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY, THE
BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING AND THE ARMS
CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY FOR FISCAL YEARS
1982 AND 1983



MAY 15, 1981.—Ordered to be printed

Filed under authority of the order of the Senate of MAY 13 (legislative day,
APRIL 27), 1981

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(III)

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FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 1982 AND 1983

MAY 15, 1981.—Ordered to be printed.

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APRIL 27), 1981

Mr. PERCY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1193]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to which were referred the bills (S. 784, S. 847, S. 849, S. 991) authorizing appropriations for the Department of State, the International Communication Agency, the Board for International Broadcasting and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for fiscal years 1982 and 1983, having considered the same, reports favorably an original bill and recommends that the bill do pass.

PRIMARY PURPOSE

The primary purpose of this bill is to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 in the amounts of \$3,124,105,000 and \$2,837,034,000 respectively for the Department of State, the International Communication Agency (ICA), the Board for International Broadcasting (which makes grants to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty) (BIB), the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), the Asia Foundation and the Inter-American Foundation.

The following table shows for each agency the fiscal year 1981 authorization levels, the continuing resolution levels and the Administration requests for fiscal years 1982 and 1983.

(1)

ADMINISTRATION FUNDING REQUESTS—FISCAL YEARS 1982 AND 1983

(In thousands of dollars)

	Fiscal year 1981 authoriza- tion	Fiscal year 1981 appropria- tion (CR)	Revised fiscal year 1982 request	Revised fiscal year 1983 request	Committee fiscal year 1982 recom- mendations	Committee fiscal year 1983 recom- mendations
Department of State:						
Administration of foreign affairs.....	1,009,895	948,139	1,318,754	1,248,059	1,318,754	1,248,059
International organizations and conferences.....	525,082	516,941	563,806	554,436	523,806	514,436
International commissions.....	26,081	24,713	22,508	22,432	22,508	22,432
U.S. bilateral science and technology agreements.....	1,400	1,400	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700
Migration and refugee as- sistance.....	517,298	456,241	553,100	460,000	560,850	467,750
Total.....	2,079,756	1,947,434	2,461,868	2,288,627	2,429,618	2,256,377
International Communication Agency.....	465,944	447,915	561,402	482,340	561,402	482,340
Board for International Broad- casting.....	86,787	99,700	98,317	98,317	98,317	98,317
Inter-American Foundation.....	15,964	15,964	12,000	(¹)	12,000	0
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.....	20,645	17,000	16,768	(¹)	18,268	(¹)
Asia Foundation.....	4,100	4,100	0	0	4,500	0
Total.....	2,673,196	2,532,113	3,150,355	2,869,284	3,124,105	2,837,034

¹ Such sums as may be necessary.

Other sections of the bill (1) earmark \$18,750,000 for the resettlement of Soviet and Eastern European refugees in Israel; (2) earmark \$2,085,000 for the reopening of consulates in Turin, Italy; Salzburg, Austria; Goteborg, Sweden; Bremen, Germany; Nice, France; Mandalay, Burma; and Brisbane, Australia; (3) earmark \$45,800,000 in fiscal year 1982 and fiscal year 1983 for the Organization of American States; (4) earmark \$1,500,000 for the International Committee of the Red Cross for its prison visitation program; (5) require that the fiscal 1982 and 1983 U.S. assessed contributions to the United Nations be an amount equal to the assessment minus 25 percent of the budget of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights; (6) provide for an ex gratia payment of \$81,000 to the Government of Yugoslavia as an expression of concern for the injuries sustained by a Yugoslav national as a result of an attack on him in New York City; (7) grant authority to the Secretary of State to extend the duration of passports and to raise the passport fee; (8) provide the legal authority to pay arrearages in the U.S. assessments for the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and the Hague Conference on Private International Law; (9) remove the legislative ceilings on the assessments to the Pan American Railway Congress and Institute of Geography and History; (10) establish the position of the U.S. Representative to the International Organizations in Vienna; (11) authorize the Department of State to lease living quarters for the U.S. staff at the U.N.; (12) provide for a selective waiver of non-immigrant visas; (13) establish a Buying Power Maintenance Fund in the Department of State; (14) authorize \$4,500,000 for the Asia Foundation in fiscal

year 1982; (15) authorize \$12,000,000 for the Inter-American Foundation in fiscal year 1982; (16) provide an additional educational round trip for dependents of Foreign Service personnel; (17) provide various changes in the administrative authorities of the International Communication Agency (ICA); (18) authorize the liquidation of ICA's Informational Media Guaranty Fund; (19) mandate the three-fold increase of ICA's exchange-of-persons programs over the next four years; (20) merge the Board for International Broadcasting with the Board of Directors of RFE/RL, Inc.; (21) modify ACDA's security clearance requirements to facilitate the prompt assignment and assumption of duties of former military and Foreign Service officers; (22) authorize research by ACDA in all aspects of anti-satellite activities; and (23) repeal various obsolete provisions of foreign affairs law.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Early this year, Senator Percy, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, introduced S. 784, S. 847, S. 849, S. 991 and S. 1054, which contained the authorization of appropriations requests of the Executive Branch for the Department of State, the Board for International Broadcasting, the International Communication Agency, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Inter-American Foundation.

Subsequently, the Foreign Relations Committee held hearings on these bills as follows:

MARCH 27, 1981—STATE DEPARTMENT

Richard T. Kennedy, Under Secretary of State for Management.
William Richard Smyser, Acting Coordinator for Refugee Affairs.
Marion V. Creekmore, Jr., Acting Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs.

APRIL 8, 1981—INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AGENCY, BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING AND ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

International Communication Agency

John W. Shirley, Acting Director.
Olin Robinson, Chairman, U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.

Board for International Broadcasting

Charles D. Ablard, Acting Chairman.

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

Michael Pillsbury, Acting Deputy Director.

On May 1, 4 and 5, the Committee on Foreign Relations met in open session to consider a consolidated draft bill and agreed on May 5, 1981, to report an original bill by a record vote of 13 to 0. The following Senators recorded votes in favor of reporting the bill: Senators Percy, Baker, Helms, Hayakawa, Lugar, Mathias, Kassebaum, Pressler, Pell, Biden, Glenn, Sarbanes and Cranston.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

TITLE I—STATE DEPARTMENT

Section 101. Short Title

This title may be cited as the "Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1982 and 1983".

Section 102(a). Authorization of Appropriations

This section authorizes appropriations for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 for the Department of State in four categories, as follows:

1. *Administration of Foreign Affairs.*—The Administration is requesting \$1,318,754,000 for fiscal year 1982 and \$1,248,059,000 in fiscal year 1983 for its Administration of Foreign Affairs funding category. Included in this item are funds for almost all salaries, expenses and allowances for officers and employees of the State Department, both in the United States and abroad; funds necessary for the acquisition, operation and maintenance of Foreign Service buildings abroad; and also funds needed for mandatory payments to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

The fiscal year 1982 request represents a net increase of \$270,709,000 over the amounts provided through permanent and annual authorization in fiscal year 1981. The following table provides a comparison of appropriations from 1980 to 1982.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS 1980-82—DEPARTMENT SUMMARY
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Appropriation	1980	1981	1982 request	Increase or decrease (—) over 1981
Salaries and expenses:				
Regular act.....	\$737,572,000	\$813,000,000	\$928,258,000	\$115,258,000
Reduction pursuant to Public Law 96-536.....		-3,000,000		3,000,000
Proposed supplementals:				
Foreign Service Act:				
Pay comparability.....		9,700,000		-9,700,000
Allowances and other benefits.....		4,336,000		-4,336,000
Overseas wage and price increases.....		13,714,000		-13,714,000
Federal salary increases.....		17,284,000		-17,284,000
Total.....	737,572,000	855,034,000	928,258,000	73,224,000
Representation allowances.....	3,125,000	3,125,000	3,570,000	445,000
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad:				
Regular act.....	83,967,000	118,432,000	238,070,000	119,638,000
Reduction pursuant to Public Law 96-536.....		-4,305,000		4,305,000
Total.....	83,967,000	114,127,000	238,070,000	123,943,000
Acquisition, operation, and maintenance of buildings abroad (special foreign currency account):				
Regular act.....	18,150,000	8,200,000	42,775,000	34,575,000
Reduction pursuant to Public Law 96-536.....		-2,695,000		2,695,000
Total.....	18,150,000	5,505,000	42,775,000	37,270,000
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service.....	5,350,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund:				
Regular act.....	47,546,000	42,346,000	73,197,000	30,851,000
Proposed supplemental appropriation.....		12,251,000		-12,251,000
Total.....	47,546,000	54,597,000	73,197,000	18,600,000
Buying power maintenance.....			20,000,000	20,000,000
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan:				
Regular act.....	5,954,000	6,282,000	7,884,000	1,602,000
Proposed supplemental appropriation.....		275,000		-275,000
Total.....	5,954,000	6,557,000	7,884,000	1,327,000
The Asia Foundation.....		4,100,000		-4,100,000
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs.....	901,664,000	1,048,045,000	1,318,754,000	270,709,000

The 16,285 positions directly funded by this request represent a cut of 164 positions. This reduction brings the Department's personnel levels to a point approximately 7 percent below the levels of 1977. The Department is one of the few government agencies to have reduced its staff during the last decade.

The \$270,709,000 increase in fiscal year 1982 over the fiscal year 1981 levels are made up of the following elements:

- \$123,943,000 in the regular foreign buildings program to finish the Moscow construction project; fund fully the new complex in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; and cover wage and price increases;
- \$37,270,000 in the Department's excess foreign currency buildings program, primarily to pay for a new office building in Cairo;
- \$73,224,000 in the Department's salaries and expenses appropriation primarily to cover uncontrollable overseas wage and price inflation, meet increased mandatory passport and consular workloads, and offset continuing cost increases for domestic activities;
- \$20,000,000 for a new buying power maintenance appropriation to provide stand-by authority for the Department to maintain approved levels of operations in 16 countries in the case of foreign exchange fluctuation losses or unbudgeted mandatory wage and price increases overseas; and
- \$18,600,000 to meet mandatory requirements for the balance of the unfunded normal cost for the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

The Department also presented an authorization request of \$1,248,059,000 for fiscal year 1983. This figure is consistent with the President's multi-year planning estimates and represents a net decrease of \$70,695,000 as compared to the fiscal year 1982 request. The major component of this reduction is:

- A decrease of \$53,195,000 in the foreign buildings program as the result of non-recurring costs for the Moscow and Riyadh projects, which is partially offset by wage and price increases.

In approving the Administration's requests for fiscal year 1982 and 1983, the Committee takes note of the fact that since 1960 the number of U.S. embassies, missions to international bodies, consulates and liaison offices overseas has increased from 165 to about 224 (approximately 36 percent), but the number of State Department Foreign Service officers has declined from 3,717 to 3,564. Despite the decline in diplomats, the work has increased considerably—for example, consular work has increased 900 percent and Washington's demand for reporting cables by 400 percent. Despite this situation, the fiscal year 1982 proposed budget recommends a personnel cut.

It is a concern of the Committee that the Department have adequate personnel and resources to perform the political and economic reporting and analysis necessary to protect U.S. interests abroad.

In this regard, the Committee also notes that the International Arbitral Tribunal established by the United States-Iran agreements of January 19, 1981 is of vital importance to the United States, and urges the Department to devote sufficient personnel and resources to enable the United States to represent the interests of U.S. citizens before the tribunal in an effective and expeditious manner.

The Committee expects the Department to keep it informed of the need for additional personnel and resources as it arises.

2. International Organizations and Conferences.—Included in this item are funds to pay the regularly assessed U.S. share of contribu-

tions to the United Nations, its specialized and associated agencies, and a variety of other international organizations; funds for U.S. contributions to international peacekeeping activities; and funds for the expenses of U.S. missions to various international organizations and conferences.

The Administration is requesting \$563,806,000 in fiscal year 1982 and \$554,436,000 in fiscal year 1983 to fund the above organizations. The amount requested for this category in fiscal year 1982 is an increase of \$48,865,000 over the fiscal year 1981 authorized level. The following table provides a comparison with the past appropriations:

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Appropriation	1980	1981	1982 request	Increase or decrease (—) over 1981
Contributions to international organizations:				
Regular act.....	\$411,500,000	\$481,110,000	\$494,591,000	\$13,481,000
Reduction pursuant to Public Law 96-536.....		-21,169,000		21,169,000
Total.....	411,500,000	459,941,000	494,591,000	34,650,000
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities.....	52,987,000	50,000,000	60,938,000	10,938,000
International conferences and contingences.....	6,905,000	7,000,000	8,277,000	1,277,000
Total, International Organizations and Conferences.....	471,392,000	516,941,000	563,806,000	46,865,000

The following table sets forth the contributions to international organizations appropriated in fiscal year 1981 and requested in fiscal year 1982.

Program by activities	1981 current estimate	1982 request	Increase or decrease
United Nations and specialized agencies:			
United Nations.....	\$140,893,000	\$146,451,000	\$5,558,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.....	43,130,000	46,809,000	3,679,000
International Civil Aviation Organization.....	6,235,000	5,281,000	-954,000
World Health Organization.....	54,835,000	52,344,000	-2,491,000
Food and Agriculture Organization.....	33,909,000	43,732,000	9,823,000
International Labor Organization.....	23,632,000	47,332,000	23,700,000
International Telecommunication Union.....	4,087,000	4,851,000	764,000
World Meteorological Organization.....	4,458,000	3,597,000	-861,000
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization.....	627,000	523,000	-104,000
Universal Postal Union.....	514,000	554,000	40,000
World Intellectual Property Organization.....	495,000	539,000	44,000
International Atomic Energy Agency.....	22,895,000	19,071,000	-3,824,000
Subtotal.....	335,710,000	371,084,000	35,374,000
Inter-American organizations:			
Inter-American Indian Institute.....	139,000	154,000	15,000
Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.....	9,138,000	7,672,000	-1,466,000
Pan American Institute of Geography and History.....	422,000	396,000	-26,000
Pan American Railway Congress Association.....	22,000	22,000	
Pan American Health Organization.....	23,975,000	19,237,000	-4,738,000
Organization of American States.....	36,526,000	39,738,000	3,212,000
Subtotal.....	70,222,000	67,219,000	-3,003,000
Regional organizations:			
South Pacific Commission.....	725,000	829,000	104,000
North Atlantic Treaty Organization.....	17,049,000	20,347,000	3,298,000
North Atlantic Assembly.....	337,000	371,000	34,000
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation.....	7,000	8,000	1,000
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.....	26,607,000	25,879,000	-728,000
Subtotal.....	44,725,000	47,434,000	2,709,000

See footnote at end of table.

Program by activities	1981 current estimate	1982 request	Increase or decrease
Other international organizations:			
Interparliamentary Union.....	220,000	264,000	44,000
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.....	10,000	10,000	-----
International Bureau of the Publication of Customs Tariffs.....	51,000	53,000	2,000
International Bureau of Weights and Measures.....	338,000	379,000	41,000
International Hydrographic Organization.....	64,000	57,000	-7,000
International Wheat Council.....	411,000	¹ (262,000)	-411,000
International Coffee Organization.....	619,000	699,000	80,000
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.....	44,000	50,000	6,000
Hague Conference on Private International Law.....	65,000	77,000	12,000
Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea.....	21,000	24,000	3,000
Bureau of International Expositions.....	21,000	23,000	2,000
Customs Cooperation Council.....	1,741,000	2,192,000	451,000
International Center for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property.....	384,000	369,000	-15,000
International Organization for Legal Metrology.....	57,000	64,000	7,000
International Agency for Research on Cancer.....	849,000	998,000	149,000
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.....	3,641,000	2,809,000	-832,000
International Office for Epizootics.....	43,000	64,000	21,000
World Tourism Organization.....	175,000	204,000	29,000
International Tin Council.....	183,000	¹ (200,000)	-183,000
International Cotton Advisory Committee.....	82,000	109,000	27,000
International Rubber Study Group.....	35,000	43,000	8,000
International Seed Testing Association.....	4,000	4,000	-----
Lead and Zinc Study Group.....	27,000	31,000	4,000
International Sugar Organization.....	199,000	331,000	132,000
Subtotal.....	9,284,000	8,854,000	-430,000
Total.....	459,941,000	494,591,000	34,650,000

¹ These programs will be funded within the international conferences and contingencies appropriation in fiscal year 1982 as new treaties for each of these organizations will be negotiated in 1981.

The Administration has proposed deferring U.S. assessed contributions to 15 international organizations, which operate on a calendar year budget, from the fiscal year beginning October 1 before the calendar year to the fiscal year beginning October 1 during the calendar year. By deferring its payment from one fiscal year to the next, a paper savings of one year's contribution can be made without putting the United States in violation of its treaty obligations. The Administration had proposed phasing in the deferrals over four years so that in each of the next four fiscal years the level of contributions would be about 25 percent lower than the calendar year assessed level. In fiscal year 1982, \$160,000,000 would have been deferred, thus reducing the international organization account from \$654,591,000 to \$494,591,000.

The Administration's proposal was to defer contributions to the following organizations: United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Civil Aviation Organization; World Health Organization; Food and Agriculture Organization; International Labor Organization; World Meteorological Organization; Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization; World Intellectual Property Organization; International Atomic Energy Agency; Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences; Pan American Health Organization; Organization of American States; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Committee accepted an amendment offered by Senator Glenn to exempt the Organization of American States (OAS) from that list [see subsection 102(c)].

The Committee notes that the savings made through the deferral proposal are the result of a change in the method of payment to the

international organizations and do not involve any reductions in international organization budgets or in U.S. obligations. The savings are one-time savings and, when the deferral proposal is fully phased-in, the international organization budget will return to its 100 percent assessed level.

In accepting the deferral proposal, the Committee relied on Administration assurances that the deferral proposal was entirely consistent with all United States treaty obligations to the international organizations. In particular, the Committee accepted Administration assurances that the deferral proposal would in no way affect the ability of the United States to pay its full assessment in the calendar year when due. The Committee expects the Administration to fulfill this obligation.

The Committee recognizes that the deferrals will, by changing the U.S. method of payment from a quarterly basis to a lump-sum payment on or after October 1, cause the international organizations some cash-flow problems. The Committee felt, however that the need for budgetary restraint outweighed these considerations.

The Administration had proposed to phase-in the deferrals over four years. The Committee accepted an amendment proposed by Senator Glenn to phase in the deferrals over three years. The accelerated rate of deferral will result in a savings of \$40,000,000 in fiscal year 1982 and \$40,000,000 in fiscal year 1983.

The Committee agreed with Senator Glenn that, by making the greater savings in a shorter period, the accelerated deferrals would be more in line with the President's economic program. The Committee notes that the accelerated deferrals will only marginally worsen (less than 2 percent of the organizations' budget) the international organizations' cash-flow problems as compared to the Administration proposal. The Committee expects the Administration to complete the phase in of the deferrals by the end of fiscal year 1984, so that the fiscal year 1985 budget will reflect payments of 100 percent of calendar year 1984's assessments.

The accompanying chart shows how the Glenn proposal compares to the Administration proposal.

Calendar year assessment	Percent of assessment paid in each calendar year	Source of fiscal year	Percent of assessment paid in each fiscal year
Administration proposal:			
1981.....	100	100 from 1981	100 for 1981
1982.....	100	75 from 1982	75 for 1982
1983.....	100	25 from 1983	75 for 1983
1984.....	100	50 from 1983	75 for 1984
1985.....	100	50 from 1984	75 for 1985
	100	25 from 1984	75 for 1985
	100	75 from 1985	100 for 1986
	100	0 from 1985	100 for 1986
	100	100 from 1986	100 for 1986
Glenn proposal:			
1981.....	100	100 from 1981	100 for 1981
1982.....	100	67 from 1982	67 for 1982
1983.....	100	33 from 1983	67 for 1983
1984.....	100	33 from 1983	67 for 1984
	100	67 from 1984	67 for 1984
	100	0 from 1984	67 for 1985
	100	100 from 1985	100 for 1985

In making this recommendation, the Committee took note of the fact that there are over 50 separate international organizations and

commissions which cost the U.S. taxpayer over half a billion dollars annually. It is the Committee's wish that the Department submit to it a list of those international organizations, conferences and commissions that it determines serve the United States national interest in a manner commensurate with the cost of United States membership to such organizations, together with a list of those international organizations, conferences and commissions that it determines do not serve the United States national interest in such a manner and to which it has served notice that the United States shall terminate its membership. The Committee expects to receive this report no later than January 1, 1982. The Committee is seeking this information as a result of an amendment introduced by Senator Kassebaum. That amendment would have reduced funding for the International Organization and Commission categories by 10 percent on the basis that the rationale for U.S. membership of some of these institutions had not been clearly demonstrated. The amendment was modified and then withdrawn by Senator Kassebaum in response to the Committee's commitment to make a thorough inquiry in this regard and on the grounds that the Administration is conducting such an overall review and will be in a position to report its decisions in a timely fashion on the question of which organizations no longer mandate U.S. membership.

3. *International Commissions.*—This category includes funds necessary to pay the U.S. share of the costs of the U.S.-Mexico International Boundary and Water Commission, the two United States-Canada Commissions dealing with boundary waters and markers, the nine international fishery commissions in which the U.S. participates, three international fisheries commissions now being formed which the U.S. plans to join, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea and the expenses of the United States Commissioners.

The Administration is requesting \$22,508,000 in fiscal year 1982 and \$22,432,000 in fiscal year 1983 to fund these activities. The following table provides a breakdown of this request.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

	1980	1981	1982 request	Increase or decrease (—) over 1981
International Boundary and Water Commission, U.S. and Mexico:				
Salaries and expenses:				
Regular act	\$7,924,000	\$7,923,000	\$8,727,000	\$804,000
Proposed supplemental for Federal salary increases		429,000		—429,000
Total	7,924,000	8,352,000	8,727,000	375,000
Construction	8,200,000	5,752,000	1,186,000	—4,566,000
American sections, International Commissions: Regular act	3,271,000	3,000,000	3,235,000	235,000
Proposed supplemental for Federal salary increases		102,000		—102,000
Total	3,271,000	3,102,000	3,235,000	133,000
International Fisheries Commissions	7,500,000	8,038,000	9,360,000	1,322,000
Total, International Commissions	26,895,000	25,244,000	22,508,000	—2,736,000

In comparison to 1981 appropriations, this category reflects an overall net decrease of \$2,736,000. This reduction is the result of a \$4,566,000

savings from the non-recurring costs for the Amistad Dam power plant and the completion of the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plan on the United States-Mexican border. This is partially offset by an increase of \$1,322,000 for new memberships in three international fisheries commissions and increased assessments.

The Committee recommends that the Senate approve the Administration requests for both fiscal year 1982 and fiscal year 1983.

4. *Migration and Refugee Assistance.*—This category provides for U.S. assistance to migrants and refugees through contributions to the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and direct assistance to or on behalf of refugees from various countries through voluntary agencies. Although this program is funded through the Foreign Assistance Appropriations Act, it is authorized through the Foreign Relations Authorization Act.

The Refugee and Migration Assistance account includes a request for Refugee Admissions (\$294,587,000), contributions to the general budgets of ICM and the ICRC (\$5,950,000); a contribution to the voluntary agencies for refugees resettlement in development countries (\$1,000,000), and various regional programs.

Over the past year, significant changes have occurred in the regional programs. The Indochina Refugee Program has declined from a fiscal year 1981 continuing resolution level of \$92,652,000 to \$60,665,000 reflecting a decrease in Indochina refugee population and lower U.S. admissions in fiscal year 1982. The Africa program has grown from \$35,700,000 in fiscal year 1981 to \$77,000,000 in fiscal year 1982. The increase reflects the inclusion of \$14,250,000 for African Refugees transferred this year from AID's disaster relief account, as well as increased funds to meet the worsening refugee crisis in Africa. The Near East Program has grown from \$3,780,000 to \$92,150,000 reflecting the transfer of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) request (\$67,000,000) to the refugee account and a \$24,150,000 program for Afghan refugees. The request for resettling Soviet and Eastern European refugees in Israel (\$12,500,000) remains unchanged while the Latin American Program (\$1,000,000) has declined \$220,000 from the continuing resolution level.

The following table summarizes this category of funding.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS, FISCAL YEARS 1980-82—MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATION

(In thousands)

Budget activities	Fiscal year 1980 actual obligations	Fiscal year 1981 appropriation request	Fiscal year 1981 continuing resolution ¹	Fiscal year 1982 appropriation request	Change from continuing resolution
Refugee admissions.....	\$269,187	\$277,497	\$275,968	\$294,587	\$18,619
Indochina refugee program.....	100,042	87,000	92,652	60,665	-31,987
Soviet and Eastern European refugees to Israel.....	25,000	25,000	12,500	12,500	0
African program.....	35,700	54,000	* 35,700	77,000	41,300
Near East program.....	3,780	60,000	* 3,780	92,150	88,370
Latin American program.....	1,220	1,000	1,220	1,000	-220
International organizations.....	5,120	6,000	5,120	6,950	1,830
Administrative expenses.....	5,171	6,801	6,801	8,248	1,447
Total.....	445,220	517,298	* 433,741	553,100	119,359

¹ Adjusted for \$22,500,000 in proposed rescissions.

* Excludes \$14,250,000 in funding for Africa and \$52,000,000 as the basic U.S. contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) which are provided to the refugee program in fiscal year 1981 via allocation accounts from the Agency for International Development.

The fiscal year 1982 appropriation request for the Migration and Refugee Assistance appropriation represents an increase of \$119,359,000 over the level provided by the fiscal year 1981 Continuing Resolution, as revised by proposed rescissions. However, more than half of this increase occurs because the fiscal year 1981 Continuing Resolution level excludes \$66,250,000 in support to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), and for refugee assistance in Africa which in fiscal year 1981 is appropriated to the Agency for International Development, but administered by the Refugee Program of the Department of State. In fiscal year 1982 the appropriation request for these activities is consolidated in the Migration and Refugee Assistance appropriation. If one includes these two items in the fiscal year 1981 program, the real growth between the two fiscal years is \$53,109,000.

The following information summarizes by program the major changes totaling \$119,359,000 proposed for the Migration and Refugee Assistance appropriation in fiscal year 1982:

Refugee Admissions (+\$18,619,000).—While refugee admissions to the United States are expected to decline by 30,000 between fiscal year 1981 and 1982, to a new total of 187,000, funding requirements for this program are expected to increase as a result of higher costs for various refugee services, and the provision of more equitable services to all refugees, regardless of their area of origin.

Indochina Refugee Program (-\$31,987,000).—Funding requirements for this activity are expected to decrease in fiscal year 1982 as a result of a continuing decline in the population of Indochinese refugees and Khmer people requiring internationally financed assistance. This request will also support the continuation of a program for English language training for refugees destined for resettlement in the United States.

Soviet and Eastern European Refugees to Israel (no change).—Funding for this program is continued at the adjusted level proposed for fiscal year 1981 since Soviet and Eastern European Jewish migration to Israel is expected to remain at approximately the same levels occurring in fiscal year 1981.

African Program (+\$41,300,000).—As a reflection of the U.S. concern for the growing refugee crisis in Africa, and the consolidation in this account of the program authorized in accordance with the authority of section 495F of the Foreign Assistance Act, fiscal year 1982 funding for refugee assistance in Africa will increase.

Near East Program (+\$88,370,000).—In fiscal year 1982 all contributions by the United States to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency will be financed from this account. The effect of this consolidation of accounts, when coupled with the massive problem of Afghan refugees in Pakistan, generates this request for an appropriations increase.

Latin American Program (-\$220,000).—Support for this activity is expected to decrease in fiscal year 1982 owing to certain non-recurring costs.

International Organizations (+\$1,830,000).—This increase is requested to provide some financial support for the resettlement

of refugees in less developed nations; to finance an enhanced contribution by the United States to the International Committee of the Red Cross, and to increase the planned contribution by the United States to the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration.

Administrative Expenses (+\$14,447,000).—This increase for administrative expenses is needed to meet the costs of on-going operations (\$625,000), plus the lapsed cost of the thirty new positions (\$822,000) requested for the Bureau for Refugee Programs in this budget.

In considering this funding category, the Committee adopted a proposal of Senator Boschwitz and cosponsored by Senator Mathias and Senator Sarbanes which added an additional \$6,250,000 and earmarked \$18,750,000 for the Department's program for the resettlement of Soviet and Eastern European refugees to Israel. In adopting this proposal the Committee expressed a continued commitment to the goals of this program and a desire to anticipate future shortfalls should the refugee numbers for this program increase.

The Committee also added an additional \$1,500,000 for the International Committee of the Red Cross (see section 102(d) for a more detailed explanation).

The proposed legislation would provide a \$67 million U.S. contribution to UNRWA, a \$5 million increase above the current level for fiscal year 1981 and a \$15 million above the original proposals for fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year 1981 of \$52 million each. In fiscal year 1982, the United States will be providing about 27 percent of UNRWA's total support.

The Committee notes that by approving the proposed \$67 million U.S. contribution to UNRWA, we are continuing our traditional humanitarian support for the program. However, in light of the importance attached to the maintenance of basic educational and health services administered by UNRWA, the Committee urges the Department of State in the coming year to press for increased donations from other donors, particularly from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in the area, in order to avoid future financial crises which have plagued the program in recent years.

The Committee notes that existing law gives the President considerable flexibility to respond to refugee and humanitarian crises. The Committee urges the Administration to work out procedures, including possible delegation of authority to the U.S. Coordinator for Refugees, to facilitate the quickest possible U.S. response to emerging refugee and humanitarian crises.

The Committee recommends that the Senate authorize \$560,850,000 for fiscal year 1982 and \$467,750,000 in fiscal year 1983 for migration and refugee assistance.

Section 102(b). Consulates

This subsection earmarks \$2,085,000 in fiscal year 1982 and in fiscal year 1983 to operate and maintain consular posts at Turin, Italy; Salzburg, Austria; Goteborg, Sweden; Bremen, Germany; Nice, France; Mandalay, Burma; and Brisbane, Australia. All of these posts had been closed by President Carter in 1980 as an economy move.

The Committee, in accepting an amendment offered by Senator Pell, agreed that closing the posts was, "penny wise and pound foolish."

At a very low cost, the posts (a) perform valuable trade promotion at a time when the U.S. balance of trade is in deficit; (b) render important services to U.S. citizens abroad; (c) provide an important presence outside the capital cities of the countries in which they are located, thus facilitating a wider dissemination of official U.S. Government views on important issues; and (d) contribute valuable reporting on political and economic developments in their areas. The consulate in Turin also serves an area to which American firms export approximately \$300 million, yet in its last year of operation the consulate cost only \$303,000 to run. Altogether the seven consulates cost only \$1.7 million in fiscal year 1980 and would cost only \$2,085,000 to reopen and operate in fiscal year 1982.

The Committee believes that reopening the consulates would be supportive of President Reagan's plans for a more assertive U.S. world role. The Committee notes that the Soviet Union maintains consulates in several of the cities where the United States has pulled out. In Goteborg, for example, the United States, in 1980, closed down a consulate first established in 1797 by George Washington. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has been expanding its local diplomatic activities and is constructing a new building for its diplomatic staff of 60.

The Committee has on two previous occasions approved legislation designed to keep the consulates open. President Carter chose to consider language in Public Law 96-60 (H.R. 3363) prohibiting closure of the consulates "as a recommendation and not a requirement" arguing that the mandatory language interfered with his Constitutional powers to appoint consuls. Language in last year's bill avoided these objections, but failed when the bill did not go to conference. The language adopted by the Committee this year does not impinge upon the President's right to appoint consuls. However, the money earmarked by this section can be used only for the purpose of operating the consulates.

Section 102(c). The Organization of American States

This subsection earmarks \$45,800,000 in fiscal year 1982 and \$45,800,000 in fiscal year 1983 of the funds in the international organizations account to be used to pay the United States' full calendar year assessments in 1982 and 1983 to the Organization of American States. The specific purpose of this section, which was proposed by Senator Glenn, is to exempt the OAS from the Administration's deferral plan.

Because the OAS depends on the United States for about 65 percent of its funding, the Committee felt that delaying U.S. assessments until after October 1 of the calendar year in which they are due could cause serious cash-flow problems for this organization. (By contrast, U.S. assessments for the U.N. system are only 25 percent.) The Committee agreed with Senator Glenn that it would be particularly unwise to cripple the OAS at a time when the United States should be using the OAS to help promote hemispheric cooperation in facing the crisis in Central America.

The funds earmarked by this section for the Organization of American States are to be used only to pay calendar year 1982 and 1983 assessments and to pay the tax equalization fund expenditures for those years. It is not intended to be used to pay prior year arrearages.

Section 102(d). The International Committee of the Red Cross

This subsection, proposed by Senator Pell and co-sponsored by Senators Mathias and Boschwitz, adds \$1,500,000 in fiscal year 1982 and \$1,500,000 in fiscal year 1983 to the Refugee and Migration Assistance Account to be used only as a contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to support the ICRC's program for the protection and assistance of political detainees.

The program involves visits by ICRC delegates to places of detention. Poor conditions and cases of abuse are reported, without publicity, to the national authorities for rectification. The ICRC also provides, where necessary, medical and humanitarian assistance to prisoners and their families. The ICRC's ability to act quietly and impartially is critical to its success in gaining access to prisoners.

The Committee agreed with Senator Pell that this modest program is extremely effective in reducing torture and abuse to prisoners. ICRC's own experience demonstrates the need and effectiveness of the program. For example:

In one country ICRC delegates saw detainees who had actually not left their cell (let alone their prison) for 14 years! They had slept on the ground during that time, had had no reading material whatsoever, had not been allowed to write to anyone and had received only a five-minute family visit once a month at the gate of the cell.

The ICRC obtained the release of six of those detainees, who were over 70. The others now have beds, take daily walks in the yard, read the local newspaper, may write to their relatives and meet them for half an hour a week in a special room. ICRC delegates still visit them regularly.

In a prison of another country, the average cell space available was 0.50 m² for every prisoner and a normal cell of 4 m by 4 m often contained 32 inmates.

Such overcrowding is frequent, especially in countries where up to 50 percent of the prison population may be awaiting trial for an average of 3 years, some of them up to 7 years. Quite often sentences are shorter than the time actually spent in prison pending trial. In one case, the President of a country released 2,500 prisoners, after having been moved by the ICRC report to visit the state prisons. However, in most cases the only solution would be to build new prisons.

Recently a visit was made to a prison holding political detainees who had spent 15 months in a dark cell and had been issued with only one litre of water per day for both drinking and washing. Five had died. The plight of the others improved substantially after the ICRC visit.

The scope of the ICRC's activities is illustrated by the following statistics for visits in 1980. In Latin American 182 prisons with 11,300 inmates were visited. In Africa 95 prisons with 15,010 prisoners were visited, and recently programs were begun in Uganda and Tanzania. In the Middle East 64 prisons with 13,07 prisoners were visited.

The Committee noted that the ICRC's annual budget for this program is 12,062,450 Swiss Francs, or about \$6,500,000. The U.S. con-

tribution, which had been eliminated from the State Department's request by OMB, will significantly assist ICRC in carrying out a vital humanitarian mission.

Section 103. Palestinian Rights Unit

This section proposed by Senator Moynihan would reduce the U.S. assessed contribution to the U.N. by an amount equal to its assessed share of the costs of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights. Identical provisions have been overwhelmingly adopted by the Congress on the last two authorization bills for the U.N. assessed contributions.

Specifically, the section calls for withholding from the 1982-83 U.S. contribution to the United Nations 25 percent (the U.S. assessment rate) of the "amount budgeted . . . for the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People . . . and 25 percent of the amount budgeted . . . for the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights."

The following is the official Administration position on this section:

Traditionally, the United States opposes the withholding of assessed contributions to the United Nations as contrary to the Charter obligation to pay the assessments adopted by the U.N. General Assembly and to the U.S. position in favor of collective financial responsibility. Additionally, the United States has recognized that selected withholdings have not succeeded in terminating such activities. However, in this case the egregiously one-sided and improper actions of the General Assembly in budgeting for these activities flagrantly contradict the proper role of the United Nations. The United States Delegation to the United Nations will make every effort to eliminate the inclusion in the U.N. budget of funds for the Palestinian units. In the meantime, we understand the action of the Congress in signalling our total disapproval at the use of U.N. funds for these purposes.

Section 104. Ex Gratia Payment

Section 104 provides an *ex gratia* payment of \$81,000 to the Yugoslav Government on behalf of a Yugoslav national, Radomir Medic, injured in a terrorist attack while on assignment at the Yugoslav Mission to the U.N. in June 1977.

The case for making an *ex gratia* payment to the Yugoslav Government on behalf of Mr. Medic is essentially political.

During the past three years, the Yugoslav Government has submitted numerous diplomatic notes requesting compensation on behalf of Mr. Medic.

It is felt, therefore, that an *ex gratia* payment would make a significant positive impression on the new leaders of Yugoslavia, and produce political benefits for the United States.

The practice of making *ex gratia* payments in similar circumstances has been followed in the past by many nations, including the United States.

In 1976 an *ex gratia* payment of \$10,000 was authorized by the Congress to compensate the wife of the Australian Ambassador (Lady Helen Catherine Shaw) for injuries sustained in a robbery and assault.

The Committee believes that the approval of the *ex gratia* payment will be a positive political gesture toward the Yugoslavian Government.

Section 105. Bilateral Science and Technology Agreements

This section will finance the U.S. share of science and technology cooperation programs with Yugoslavia and Poland.

The Yugoslav program is an on-going agreement in its second five-year period. The U.S. is committed for \$7 million. Only \$1.9 million has been appropriated. The Administration request for fiscal year 1982 is \$1.7 million.

The Polish program is a new five-year agreement which will cost the U.S. \$10 million. The fiscal year 1982 request is for \$2 million.

The following table provides a breakdown of this request:

BILATERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENTS

	1981 estimated appropriation	1982 request authorization	Difference
United States/Yugoslavia.....	\$1,400,000	\$1,700,000	\$300,000
United States/Poland.....		2,000,000	2,000,000
Total.....	1,400,000	3,700,000	2,300,000

The difference between the fiscal year 1982 request and the fiscal year 1981 estimate is primarily due to a new Bilateral Science and Technology Agreement between the United States and Poland which will provide \$10 million over the five-year agreement period in \$2,000,000 increments starting in fiscal year 1982. The remainder of the difference (\$300,000) is a mandatory change as a partial restoration of a funding deficit in the United States/Yugoslavia agreement due to inadequate appropriations in fiscal year 1980.

FUNDING HISTORY (U.S. POLISH AGREEMENT)

Request is for first year funding of a new five-year agreement with Poland for S&T cooperation.

Previously, agreement was funded by excess Polish zlotys, which were generated by Public Law 480 agricultural sales.

FUNDING HISTORY (U.S./YUGOSLAV AGREEMENT)

Request is for third-year funding of a five-year agreement with Yugoslavia for S&T cooperation (1980—\$.5 million, 1981—\$1.4 million, and 1982—\$1.7 million).

Prior to use of appropriated funds, agreement was funded by excess Yugoslav dinars generated by Public Law 408 agricultural sales.

Section 106. Passport Fees and Duration

Subsection (a) would permit the Secretary of State to determine the execution and issuance fee for United States passports. It would elimi-

nate the statutory issuance fee of \$10.00 and provide flexibility in adjusting passport issuance as well as application fees. It would thus permit the Secretary of State to apply the same kind of process in determining passport fees as is applied in consular and other fees, in accordance with the policy and standards set out in 31 U.S.C. 483a. The Department intends to establish passport fees in accordance with the user charge principle provided for in Title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952.

Subsection (b) (1) would set a ten-year duration for passport validity, extending the period from the present five years from the date of issuance. In addition, it would permit the Secretary of State to establish a shorter period either in a particular case or on a general basis pursuant to regulation. This will provide flexibility to deal with particular categories of cases which require that the period of a passport's validity be less than ten years (e.g., infants whose appearance will change greatly over a ten-year period).

Subsection (b) (2) is entirely prospective and would not require the physical endorsement of currently outstanding passports (estimated at 16.3 million). The Department of State estimates that 60 percent of the time required to issue a new passport would be required to endorse a previously issued one.

Section 107. International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and the Hague Conference on Private International Law

This section would provide legal authority for the United States to pay arrearages in its assessments for 1979, 1980, and 1981 and to meet fully the anticipated assessments in 1982 and beyond.

The purpose of the Institute is to harmonize private law in different countries. The principal method is the preparation of draft uniform rules of substantive law and encouragement of the adoption of such uniform laws by as many countries as possible. Because difficulties arising out of conflicting laws are especially likely to arise out of international sales transactions and international travel, many of the uniform laws adopted by the Institute have been in those fields.

These drafts are of substantial importance to the United States since the rules in these conventions could, in a number of circumstances, constitute the law to be applied to disputes arising out of contracts concluded by American citizens with citizens of countries in which the laws are in force. The Institute is currently working on a convention for the protection of the bona fide purchaser in international sales transactions and a convention dealing with the responsibility of hotelkeepers. In addition, the Institute is presently preparing a draft convention concerning equipment leasing in international transactions and preliminary studies regarding international factoring.

United States membership in the Institute provides an opportunity for our participation in the development of uniform laws relating to private law that may affect U.S. governmental interest and the interest of our citizens residing or doing business or owning property abroad. In particular, it enables us to insure that such laws are fair, that limits of liability are sufficiently high to afford meaningful protection to American citizens, and that concepts of the American legal system are given appropriate recognition in the formulation of uniform law.

Section 108. Pan American Railway Congress Association (PARCA)

Section 108 would remove the \$15,000 annual limitation on the U.S. assessed contribution to PARCA.

This amendment would permit the United States to fully meet its anticipated obligations in fiscal year 1981 (\$22,500), and beyond by removing the statutory limitation. The total budget for PARCA against which our assessment is calculated is \$71,747 in both fiscal year 1981 and 1982.

U.S. level of contributions would be controlled through the appropriations process.

Section 109. Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH)

This section would delete the limitation on the United States contribution to the PAIGH which is \$200,000 annually. The U.S. contribution has been assessed at \$274,005 since 1979. This amendment would permit the United States to pay the difference between past assessments and the \$200,000 limitation.

The United States first participated in the Institute of Geography and History in 1935 and has been a member in good standing ever since. In order to meet the assessments applied to the United States as a member, the Department of State has had to request periodically an increase in the ceiling on annual contributions. To end such adjustments, it is requested that the ceiling be lifted completely, especially in view of the fact that the PAIGH General Assembly only meets once every four years and determines budget levels for the four ensuing years.

Section 110. International Organizations in Vienna

This section will enable the United States to combine the direction and management of its offices to International Organizations in Vienna into one mission.

Previously the United States had representation to two units of the U.N. Secretariat, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and U.N. Scientific Committee on the Effects Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR); the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East ((UNRWA) located in Vienna.

With the establishment of the third U.N. City (Donau Park) in Vienna six additional units of the U.N. have moved to Vienna. They are:

The Division of Narcotic Drugs.

U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

The Social Affairs Division.

The International Trade Law Branch.

The Center for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

This amendment will enable the United States to better coordinate its representation to the U.N. units and international organizations located in Vienna.

It will be similar to, but smaller than, the Mission to International Organizations located in Geneva.

This proposal has no cost implications as the current ambassador to the IAEA would be designated as the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations in Vienna.

Section 111. Living Quarters for the Staff of the U.S. Representative to the United Nations

This section would provide authorization for the lease or rental of living quarters for use of the staff of the United States Representative to the United Nations. This amendment is necessary to: (1) cope effectively with the housing market; (2) take advantage of the rent increase limitation imposed by the New York City Rent Stabilization Code; and (3) eliminate substantial, personal, out-of-pocket expenses and insure that economic hardship does not adversely affect the ability to attract the best qualified individuals for service at the United States Mission to the United Nations. To reduce expenditures of appropriated funds, the payments made by employees to occupy these living quarters would be credited to and used by the appropriation or account from which the Department lease or rental is financed.

Sec. 112. Selective Nonimmigrant Visa (NIV) Waiver

This is essentially the same as a provision approved last year by the Committee and the Senate but which failed when the bill did not make it to Conference.

This proposal requested by the Administration would amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to authorize the Attorney General and the Secretary of State to waive the nonimmigrant visa requirement, on a reciprocal basis, for short-term business and pleasure visitors who are citizens of countries with the best record of compliance with our immigration laws. In addition, such a national would be required to complete immigration forms as are presented by regulation, and be the holder of a round-trip, non-refundable, non-transferrable, open-dated transportation ticket with a carrier that has agreed to transport the alien out of the United States at the end of the alien's visit. It would extend the treatment now given citizens of Canada, the Bahamas, and certain British nationals (residing in Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands) to citizens of approximately 24 countries, primarily in Western Europe.

The following are responses to questions presented to the State Department on the issues:

Question. Section 112 of your authorization request would provide authority for the Secretary and the Attorney General, acting jointly, to waive the *non-immigrant visa* requirement on a reciprocal basis, for short-term business and pleasure visitors who are citizens of countries with the best record of compliance with our immigration laws. How would this authority be applied, what countries would be affected, and what savings would be realized?

Answer. We will waive the nonimmigrant visa requirement, on reciprocal basis, for short-term business and pleasure travelers (less than 90 days).

We will apply only to those countries with low nonimmigrant visa refusal rates (less than 2 percent).

These countries represent 49 percent of worldwide nonimmigrant visa caseload:

We estimate that one-half of those individuals eligible for waiver will initially avail themselves of the privilege.

Therefore, NIV workload will decrease by approximately 2.5 million cases in fiscal year 1982.

Countries now eligible under proposal:

Austria	Malawi
Belgium	Malaysia
Botswana	Malta
Brazil*	Netherlands
Denmark	New Zealand
Finland	Norway
Germany (FRG)	Spain
Iceland	Swaziland
Ireland	Sweden
Italy	Switzerland
Japan*	United Kingdom
Luxembourg	Venezuela

*Have indicated a willingness to waive visas for U.S. visitors if we do for their nationals.

By fiscal year 1983, 121 positions and approximately \$4.6 million will be saved if waiver is approved.

Consular revenues will not be affected as nonimmigrant visa fees are charged only on a reciprocal basis.

Question. Have the savings related to the nonimmigrant visa waiver proposal been recognized in your budget or can we expect reductions upon enactment?

Answer. In our fiscal year 1981 request the Department reduced 121 positions and \$569,000 in anticipation of the waiver.

Of these 121 positions, 80 were in our fiscal year 1980 base.

Section 113. Buying Power Maintenance Fund

The Department's overseas operations are significantly affected by two inter-related economic factors: changes in foreign currency rates of exchange and changes in rates of inflation overseas.

The volatility of these factors over the last few years has made accurate budget formulation difficult if not impossible.

Events such as the fear of restricted oil supplies and general unrest in the Middle East have had a heavy impact on prices and on the strength of the dollar.

As a result of this volatility the Department has been forced to defer or delete approved programs and on-going operations, as well as regularly seeking to obtain supplemental appropriations to offset these factors.

Under present arrangements, the uncertain timing and amounts of supplementals are themselves seriously disruptive to operations. The Department is now forced to revise and often to delay the execution of budget plans.

Although these supplementals are necessary under current methods of budgeting, the funds are often not received until the end of the fiscal year.

The result of this ill-timed process is inefficiency in the expenditure of funds as well as disruption of the operation of the Department's posts.

On the other hand, changes in economic conditions favorable to the Department can result in windfall funds in excess of the amount required to conduct Congressionally approved program levels.

This section, offered by Senator Percy, specifically authorizes the creation of a Buying Power Maintenance Fund.

Since the funds appropriated for Buying Power Maintenance can only be used to adjust for changes in rates of inflation and exchange from budgeted rates, it is in no way a "slush" fund for new programs.

The appropriation would receive transfers from the appropriations covered in the case where exchange rate gains were greater than the unbudgeted inflation losses. This section specifically requires that windfalls created by favorable exchange rates will be transferred to this account.

The purpose of this section is improved management of overseas operations in 16 countries and improved monitoring of the Department's programs and activities by isolating the impact of fluctuations in exchange rates, prices and wages from real program changes.

While the Department is requesting a \$20 million appropriation for Buying Power Maintenance, this appropriation is expected to require no outlays since the premises upon which the other appropriations of the Department are budgeted are considered valid at this time. Since no outlays are estimated, authorization of this appropriation is estimated to have no impact on any Congressional Budget Resolution ceiling on outlays.

Adjustments to the estimate of zero outlays could be either positive or negative depending upon changes in the value of the dollar and rates of inflation in these 16 countries.

The use of this appropriation will be safeguarded through the use of clearly defined and agreed upon procedures, by prior notification to the appropriate Congressional committees when circumstances arise dictating use of this budget authority, and by the openness and auditability of the process.

Both the Office of Management and Budget and the appropriate Congressional committees will be consulted regarding the procedures developed for use of the appropriation.

The ICA and BIB already have currency fluctuation funds. This section would conform these funds with the Department's fund.

Section 114. Asia Foundation

The Administration had deleted the \$4.5 million to support the Asia Foundation from the fiscal year 1982 budget.

This puts the existence of the Foundation in serious jeopardy. Ambassador Williams, its President, says: "[The Foundation] cannot survive without the general grant. . . ." The Foundation has a distinguished thirty year record of contributing to the foreign policy objectives of the U.S. Government. It enjoys the respect and confidence of Asians and a wide acceptability in sectors of Asian society not readily accessible to the U.S. Government. Through its twelve Asian offices, it covers most of Asia, from the People's Republic of China, to Korea, to Pakistan, and out into the South Pacific. If, despite the contribution it has made over three decades, we can no longer afford to fund the Asia Foundation's activities, it should be allowed adequate time to seek other means of continuing its very worthwhile projects or of winding up its activities in an orderly, dignified and logical fashion. It is the expectation of the Committee that the Department in coordi-

nation with the Trustees of the Foundation submit its recommendation on the future of the Asia Foundation to Congress by December 1, 1981.

This section, proposed by Senator Percy, adds \$4.5 million to the authorization bill for fiscal year 1982 to fund the activities of the Asia Foundation.

Section 115. Inter-American Foundation

This section authorizes \$12,000,000 in fiscal year 1982 for the Inter-American Foundation. The Foundation is a Government corporation established in 1969. It has a small Washington-based staff which provides grants to indigenous non-Government organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean. It seeks to be responsive to small-scale self-help development projects. It operates with no field staff and a minimum of redtape and has kept its overhead at less than 15 percent. In funding projects it stresses innovative approaches and maximum direct beneficial impact on the persons involved. Since its inception, IAF has provided \$112 million in grants to 914 projects.

Section 116. Dependent Travel

The purpose of this section, proposed by Senator Mathias, is to provide an additional annual round trip at government expense for dependents of foreign-based employees of the Department of State and the International Communication Agency who are separated from their parents in order to obtain an undergraduate college education. This would increase the number of allotted trips from one to two per year.

This section entitles the said employees to the payment of the travel expenses incurred by the employee in connection with the biannual travel of a dependent between college and the parents' station abroad.

The families of State and ICA personnel stationed abroad face many problems that few of us can fully appreciate—frequent transfer, separation, harassment, and even physical danger. The families of our personnel serving U.S. interests around the world must be able to adjust to new cultures, learn new languages and live in difficult and unfamiliar surroundings.

One problem of special concern to parents serving abroad is the frequent lack of educational opportunities close to the family's post. This is especially true of undergraduate college education. We all recognize the importance of a sound educational background, but the pursuit of this goal often takes the college age children far away from their families. At present these children only receive one round trip per year. This means very long periods of separation, making it difficult for the families to maintain close and effective communication. This section will help to ease this particular burden by providing an additional round trip.

It has been estimated by the Department of State Family Liaison Office that the cost of this additional trip for State and ICA will be slightly over \$1 million.

Total cost per year: \$1,040,000.

State: \$870,000.

ICA: \$170,000.

In adopting this section the Committee recognizes the importance of close communication and strong support between parents and their children. This section seeks to lessen the disruption of family ties often caused by extended service abroad.

TITLE II—INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AGENCY

Section 201. Short Title

This title may be cited as the "International Communication Agency Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1982 and 1983."

Section 202. Authorization of Appropriations

The International Communication Agency was established by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977 and began operations on April 1, 1978. It is based on a consolidation of the former U.S. Information Agency and the former Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State. Its legislative mandate derives from the Smith-Mundt Act of 1948 and the Fulbright-Hayes Act of 1961. The purpose of the former act is to "increase mutual understanding between the peoples of the United States and the people of other countries." It also prohibits dissemination within the United States of material produced for distribution overseas. The latter act delineates how the nation's educational and exchange programs should be administered. The USICA Director, Deputy Director and four Associate Directors are appointed by the President and approved by the Senate.

The following table provides a comparison of this year's request with the previous year.

[In thousands]

	Fiscal year 1981 appropriation	Fiscal year 1982 request	Fiscal year 1983 request
Salaries and expenses.....	\$439, 975	\$463, 638	\$463, 638
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West (Hawaii).....	15, 750	16, 880	16, 880
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	2, 562	80, 884	1, 822
Informational Media Guarantee Fund (proposed supplemental).....	33, 717		
Total.....	492, 004	561, 402	482, 340

Current authorized staffing for USICA (after implementing a reduction of 395 positions in 1981 under the 1982 budget amendment) totals 8,158 employees, consisting of 4,384 American personnel and 3,774 non-Americans hired locally in foreign countries. Of the Americans, 1,014, are assigned overseas and 3,370 are based in the United States, mainly in Washington, D.C. principally to conduct the broadcasting operations of the Voice of America.

ICA's amended 1982 budget request to carry out these activities totals \$561.4 million, a net increase of \$69.4 million over the amount enacted and pending for 1981, including the proposed 1981 supplemental appropriation of \$33.7 million to retire the debt for the Informational Media Guarantee Fund program. The specific appropriations requested in 1982 are: Salaries and Expenses, \$452.2 million; Salaries and Expenses (Special Foreign Currency Program), \$11.4 million; Acquisition and Construction of Radio Facilities, \$80.9 million; and Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West, \$16.9 million.

The amended request is \$28.7 million and 395 positions lower than the amount originally requested for 1982. All of these staff cuts and some of the program changes are being initiated in 1981. These reductions will produce 1981 savings of \$4.4 million, which will be used to reduce the 1981 supplemental appropriations requested for increased

pay costs. In addition to these changes, the Agency has undertaken other reprogramming actions in 1981 to meet new priority program needs, including expansion of Voice of America broadcasts to Islamic audiences, to the U.S.S.R., and to the Caribbean; implementation of new Foreign Service allowances and benefits authorized principally by the Foreign Service Act of 1980; expansion of training programs to enhance the language competency of our officers serving in language-designated positions; expansion of program funds for China, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, and the Caribbean; and added payments to the State Department and other agencies for administrative support cost increases. The funds needed for these changes will be derived primarily from the elimination of 103 positions in 1981 (in addition to the 395 cut in the budget amendment) and by other salary savings resulting from the limited hiring freeze in effect through January 20; closing the country programs in Chad and Afghanistan and other cuts in overseas mission activities; reductions of private sector exchange programs, research studies, English teaching, book programs, and central administrative support; and international exchange rate savings.

The major reasons for the amended 1982 fund changes are as follows:

First, an increase of \$79.2 million is requested for the construction of new Voice of America relay facilities in Asia and Africa. This would complete the essentials of the 1977 facility augmentation plan that is required to enable the VOA to provide a reliable, competitive signal to target audiences in Asia and Africa. Specifically, ICA proposes to add six 250KW short-wave transmitters and associated antenna systems in Sri Lanka, where the VOA now has a small relay station, and to add four 250KW short-wave transmitters and associated antenna systems in Botswana, where a new VOA medium-wave station is nearing completion. These expanded facilities are essential to close the existing gap in VOA coverage in Western China, Soviet Central Asia, and South Asia, as well as to provide a strong, competitive signal in East and Southern Africa.

The second major requirement is an increase of \$32.2 million to meet additional operating costs for the reduced staff and program levels effected in 1981. These increases consist of:

- \$18.0 million for rate increases in rent, utilities, diesel fuel, and other operating costs;
- \$7.9 million for foreign national employee wage increases;
- \$3.9 million for increases in the costs of administrative support from the Department of State, the General Services Administration, and the Department of Defense.
- \$3.7 million related to a decrease in the availability of prior-year balances for application to program funding in 1982;
- \$3.0 million for full-year costs of 1981 changes in VOA programming, mainly expanded broadcasts to Islamic audiences, the U.S.S.R., and the Caribbean and operation of the four new short-wave transmitters at the Woofferton Relay Station.
- All other net built-in changes resulting in a reduction of \$4.3 million, due primarily to the elimination of positions and related program cuts effected in 1981 including the decrease of 395 positions under the 1982 budget amendment.

ICA is also requesting an increase of \$0.2 million to establish a branch post in Guangzhou, China.

These requirements are partially offset by planned program reductions in 1982 totaling \$5.8 million. The reductions affect principally the exchange program, exhibits, television and films.

To complete the total amendment of \$28.7 million, there is a savings which is dependent upon the enactment of separate legislation. This is the repeal of the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 that entitled domestic foreign affairs specialist employees who serve only in the U.S. to receive the Foreign Service comparability pay increase, saving \$2.7 million.

The Committee recommends that the Senate authorize \$561,402,000 for fiscal year 1982 and \$482,340,000 in fiscal year 1983 for ICA's activities.

Section 203. Changes in Administrative Authorities

The following changes in ICA's Administrative Authorities were adopted by the Committee:

ASSIGNMENT OF SPECIALISTS

This change would enable the Director of the Agency to assign or authorize the assignment of any employee of the United States to a foreign government at the latter's request.

At present only U.S. citizen employees may thus be assigned under the authority of section 301 of the Smith-Mundt Act. No reason appears why the assignment was restricted only to citizen employees. It may be that the employee with the requisite expertise is an alien, and it may be advantageous programmatically or psychologically for a third country national to give instruction.

MULTIYEAR CONTRACTING AUTHORITY

The sole purpose of the changes in Section 802 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1472) is to authorize the Agency to enter into contracts for property and services on a multiyear basis where such contracts are funded by annual appropriations.

The term of any such contract could not exceed five years. If a contract was cancelled at any time after the fiscal year in which made by reason of the failure or refusal of Congress to appropriate funds for its continuation, a cancellation payment would be made to the contractor to reimburse him for the unrecouped portion of such items as startup costs that were to have been prorated over the originally contemplated contract period. Some examples of the sort of economies and the potential for increased competition that the Agency might expect to derive from such multiyear contracting:

First, there has long been a need for an offshore facility in Greece for the more economical and expeditious unloading of the substantial quantities of petroleum products used to operate our relay station at Kavala. A major supplier informed the Agency that if it had been offered a multiyear contract for these products, it would have installed the needed facility at its own expense.

Second, multiyear contracts for newswire services would result in less drastic annual price increases to the Agency.

Third, the tariff rates that the Agency pays for satellite broadcast transmission services would be lower under multiyear contracts.

Fourth, the cost to the Agency of obtaining computerized lists of books for use abroad by its numerous libraries would be substantially reduced under multiyear contracts. In addition, there would be a strong likelihood of increased competition for these contracts because the high startup costs could be amortized over a much longer period of time.

Fifth, in the absence of our ability to make other than one-year contracts for the maintenance of the grounds at ICA's relay stations, the Agency has encountered decreasing competition, and presumably, increased costs, inasmuch as many small business enterprises are unwilling or unable to absorb in one year the relatively large capital costs of equipment needed to perform these maintenance services.

The requested amendments are broadly analogous to the provisions contained in 10 U.S.C. 230(g), which authorize certain agencies (primarily the military departments) to enter into contracts for periods of not more than five years for specified types of services (and related supplies) to be rendered outside the forty-eight contiguous states and the District of Columbia. However, these changes have been cast in a simpler form.

PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILES WITH SECURITY FEATURES

Terrorist activities abroad increase the risk of death or injury to U.S. personnel and of damage to U.S. vehicles or vehicles without security features. The presence of a chauffeur driven automobile of U.S. manufacture with diplomatic tags identifies the occupants as U.S. personnel. The large size of the automobile makes evasive driving in narrow streets difficult. The risk of death, injury or damage would be lessened if U.S. personnel in certain high risk areas were to be driven in automobiles of foreign manufacture or, alternatively, with optional security features.

This change brings the Agency's authority in line with identical authority granted to the Department of State in Title I of Public Law 96-68 (93 Stat. 416). Section 204(b)(4) of Public Law 96-60 (93 Stat. 400) granted the Agency authority to purchase right hand drive vehicles for overseas use without regard to maximum price limitation.

ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS

During the absence, disability or death of an Associate Director or during a vacancy in the Office of Associate Director, his or her principal deputy succeeds to the duties on an acting basis. However, the validity of some actions could be in doubt and perhaps successfully challenged in court, particularly those involving the obligation of funds. It is clear that an Acting Associate Director cannot authorize the negotiation of certain contracts. Further, the Comptroller General has called into question the validity of actions taken by officials occupying on an acting basis positions whose incumbents are Presidential nominees confirmed by the Senate, unless specific legal authority provided for the temporary official so to act (*e.g.*, 56 Comp. Gen. 761 (1977) ; Decision B-150136, May 16, 1978).

This change would cure the deficiency by authorizing the deputy to exercise the full functions of the Associate Director. Such authority has long been granted to cabinet and military departments by the Vacancies Act (5 U.S.C. 3346), but the pertinent statute has thus not been extended to executive agencies.

SPECIAL INSURANCE COVERAGE

This change would permit the Agency to comply with the demands which many owners of films, music and other cultural or intellectual properties generally precondition their permission to use the property.

Most of the large film studios and music companies have been unwilling to grant the Agency use of film clips or recorded music unless the Agency will sign their standard indemnification agreements which federal law prohibits because of the unfunded potential liability. The studios are concerned about the possibility of someone involved in the production of the film filing a claim for further royalties based on the Agency's use of the film. These payments are continuing in nature in that payments accumulate with additional showings of the films. Whenever an independent contractor produces a film for the Agency, he or she signs the indemnification agreement for any acquired film footage used and assumes the risk of future payments being demanded for such use. When the Agency puts together a film product in-house (as was the case with the recent VTR series *The American Cinema*) it was unsuccessful in acquiring footage from a large number of famous films.

Owners of music rights and other cultural or intellectual property also require an indemnity.

The Agency seeks authority to purchase a special errors and omissions insurance policy or similar coverage to meet any potential liability. Thus, the Agency could comply with the rights holders' demands for indemnification. Insurance rates are typically low for coverage relating to rights in creative or intellectual property. Furthermore, the Agency intends to assure good actuarial experience by continuing its present rights clearance processes under which no type of claim to be insured against has been presented in the history of the Agency.

DISPOSITION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES DERIVED FROM INFORMATIONAL MEDIA GUARANTEE PROGRAM

This change would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the foreign currencies generated under the Informational Media Guarantee Program and now held by the Treasury in restricted accounts. As of September 30, 1979, the Treasury was holding foreign currency from Indonesia and Pakistan valued at \$1,036,611 collected under the program. These funds, obtained from conversions made pursuant to the guarantees, are not available for administrative uses of the U.S. Government because of restrictions contained in the relevant bilateral agreements. Extensive but unsuccessful efforts have been made to have the agreements changed. In the event a bilateral agreement is changed in the future, the Treasury would need legislative authority to sell the currency to any U.S. Government agency. Proceeds of such sales would be deposited into miscellaneous receipts.

DEFENSE BASE ACT

This change will exempt USICA from the necessity of paying for federal workmen's compensation insurance for our exhibits and performing arts exchanges.

The law providing compensation for disability or death to persons employed at military bases outside the United States has recently been interpreted by the courts and an administrative tribunal to apply to U.S. Government grants and to service contracts even when there is no national defense or war activities nexus.

As a result, performing art groups overseas on USICA-sponsored tours are being required to procure insurance coverage under the more liberal—and thus more expensive—Longshoremen's and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act rather than under their usual state or local workers compensation programs for which they already carry insurance. The increased cost is significant (at least \$7,500 per grant regardless of size of performing group or length of tour) and decreases the funds available for cultural programming.

Section 204. Liquidation of the Informational Media Guaranty Fund

From 1956 to 1966, the Agency operated the Informational Media Guarantee Fund (IMG) which provided guarantees to U.S. firms of convertibility of currencies earned in the export of U.S. books, periodicals, films and other informational media. The program was funded by the issuance of U.S. Treasury Notes. Congressional action in connection with the Agency's 1967 appropriation called for cessation of such guarantees, and no new guarantees have been initiated.

While the Agency strongly favors efforts to expand worldwide the availability of U.S. commercial information media, it has no plans to reactivate the cumbersome IMG Program. Therefore, it requested a 1981 supplemental appropriation of \$33,717,423 to terminate the outstanding financial liabilities associated with the operation of the program prior to 1967. This consists of U.S. Treasury Notes Payable totaling \$21,767,069 and interest accrued thereon of \$11,950,354. This debt consists of bonds issued and signed during the 1960's by the head of the USIS to the Department of Treasury.

The principal and interest on these bonds is approximately \$33,718,000. However, the action of liquidating these bonds will be a paper transaction which will have no budget implications.

The language submitted by the Administration would have required a budget waiver under the Budget Act.

This section proposed by Senator Percy, is technical in nature and eliminates the need for a prior authorization for the purpose of liquidating the bonds. The effect of this section would be to eliminate the need for the issuance of a budget waiver resolution and the consideration of such a waiver resolution by the Budget Committee.

Section 205. International Exchanges and National Security

This section, relating to exchange-of-persons programs conducted by the International Communication Agency, contains three parts: (1) a Congressional finding concerning the value of such exchanges in promoting U.S. security interests; (2) a "sense of Congress" conclusion that such programs, which have been significantly curtailed over

the past decade, should be expanded; and (3) a specific mandate for executive branch action: that exchange-of-persons activities administered by ICA "shall, over a four-year period, be expanded to a level, in real terms, three times that in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act." The Committee expects that the ICA budget presentation for fiscal year 1983 will outline a programmatic expansion compliant with this mandate.

TITLE III—BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

Section 301. Short Title

This title may be cited as the "Board for International Broadcasting Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1982 and 1983."

Section 302. Authorization of Appropriations

Apart from the relatively small sum needed for the salaries and expenses of the part-time Board and its full-time staff (9 people), the BIB appropriation is used entirely for grants to the RFE/RL organization, to fund its operating expenses and investment needs (transmitters). The budget authorization picture is as follows:

SUMMARY
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1980 appro- priation (\$1=DM 1.93)	Fiscal year 1981 appro- priation (\$1=DM 1.74)	Fiscal year 1982 estimate (\$1=DM 1.93)	Fiscal year 1982/81 increase decrease
Federal appropriation:				
Board for International Broadcasting: Operating ex- penses.....	790	805	838	+33
Grants to RFE/RL, Inc.:				
Operating expenses.....	80,430	¹ 94,095	97,479	² +984
Currency devaluation fund.....	8,250	3,000	-----	-3,000
Relocation fund.....	-----	2,400	-----	-----
Total.....	89,470	100,300	98,317	-1,983

¹ Includes \$600,000 fiscal year 1981 supplemental request.

² Difference based on addition of fiscal year 1981 relocation fund to fiscal year 1981 RFE/RL, Inc. operating expenses

According to the budget presentation materials the appropriation request for fiscal year 1982 is to provide for the continued oversight activities of the Board for International Broadcasting (BIB) and its grants to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL, Inc.) for broadcasts in 21 languages to the Soviet Union, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. The request will permit continued operations at current program levels, with increased transmitter power, at projected exchange rates of One Dollar equals 1.93 West German marks, 52 Portuguese escudos and 76.55 Spanish pesetas.

The overall reduction in estimated dollar costs is due to a substantial improvement since the second half of fiscal year 1980 in the exchange rate of the dollar against the West German mark and other European currencies. The improvement in exchange rates has been critical, because four-fifths of RFE/RL expenditures are in marks, and an additional 10 percent in Portuguese escudos, Spanish pesetas and other European currencies. Therefore, \$1,555,000 foreign-currency

reserve funds appropriated in fiscal year 1981, remain available. In constant exchange rates, moreover, the \$97,479,000 requested for RFE/RL operating expenses in fiscal year 1982 represents a net increase of 13 percent over the original fiscal year 1981 level for RFE/RL operating expenses.

The increase will cover cost-of-living adjustments for RFE/RL employees, rising energy costs and the operation of 11 new 250-kilowatt transmitters (funded in fiscal year 1978 and 1979) being installed in Holzkirchen, West Germany and Gloria, Portugal during the current calendar year. The last of these is scheduled to be operational in November 1981, at which time RFE/RL transmitter power will be double the 1974 level.

The 4 percent increase requested for BIB administrative expenses reflects Federal pay increases, other inflationary adjustments and programs orientation travel necessary for new Board members.

Over the past decade, RFE/RL operation budgets have tripled, while staff has been reduced by nearly one-third. (In fiscal year 1971, operating expenses for RFE and RL, with 2,569 employees, totaled \$34.5 million; there were 1,664 employees at the start of fiscal year 1981.) The sharp rise in dollar costs was necessitated primarily by the almost continuous appreciation of the West German mark against the dollar between 1968 and 1980. (Other factors included inflation, improved employee benefits and technical modernization.) The fiscal year 1982 request is the first since fiscal year 1977, and only the second since creation of the BIB in 1973, to be based on a stronger exchange rate for the dollar than in the preceding year. However, inflation does remain a serious factor. As a result, the Administration estimates *new obligatory authority* in future years as follows:

Fiscal years:

1983	-----	\$98,317
1984	-----	98,317
1985	-----	98,317
1986	-----	98,317

The pattern of *outlays* reflects the technical modernization program, reaching its peak in fiscal year 1981. The total estimates for BIB and RFE/RL are as follows:

Fiscal years:

1980 ¹	-----	\$98,372
1981	-----	102,759
1982	-----	98,817
1983	-----	98,317

¹ Actual.

The Committee recommends authorization of \$98,317,000 for fiscal year 1982 and fiscal year 1983 for the Board for International Broadcasting.

Section 303. Additional Funding

The Administration requested \$600,000 of additional fiscal year 1981 authorizations for increased operational expenses. These expenses total \$3,195,000. However, last year's continuing resolution, coupled with a proposed repeal of an Appropriations Committee's earmark of \$2.4 million and the \$600,000 supplemental, will cover these increased costs.

In addition to these additional operating expenses, the BIB will need \$3,000,000 to compensate for the damage caused by the February bomb blast in Munich.

This section, proposed by Senator Percy, would provide these additional funds (\$6,195,000) from the gains realized by the BIB in their currency fluctuation fund. That fund currently contains \$8,351,079 and is expected to increase to \$11 or \$12 million by the end of fiscal year 1981.

This section eliminates the need for a fiscal year supplemental of \$600,000 and the need for a \$3 million add-on for the Munich bomb damage.

It would also reduce the President's budget request by \$600,000. The Board will receive its additional funds without a need for additional appropriations because the currency fluctuation account is a revolving fund consisting of previously appropriated money.

Section 304. Merger of the BIB and the RFE/RL Board

The purpose of this section, proposed by Senator Pell, is to strengthen the oversight authority of the federal Board for International Broadcasting over the operations of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, which for historical reasons is organized as a non-profit corporation although entirely dependent on appropriated funds.

This section makes it a condition of further federal grants to RFE/RL that the members of the Board for International Broadcasting (who are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) serve also as the sole directors of the radio corporation, clearly authorized to make the major policy and personnel decisions (without, however, becoming involved in daily RFE/RL management).

The amendment would resolve the present untenable situation in which decisions and recommendations of the federal BIB, as well as of the Comptroller General and several Congressional committees, are set aside by a self-appointed, largely self-perpetuating board of private directors—as in the failure to require management to carry out the fiscal year 1980 Congressional mandate to relocate positions from Munich to the United States. The private directors' competing claims to authority have also prevented the BIB from addressing Congressional concerns in other areas, ranging from adequate supervision of Soviet-language broadcasts to unparalleled benefits for executive personnel in Munich.

This is the same amendment which the Committee accepted in the fiscal year 1978 authorization. It was deleted on the floor at the time because the new (Carter) Administration, and specifically its designated appointees to the BIB, sought an opportunity to review the situation in the hope of establishing a workable relationship between the two boards. Despite the commendable BIB efforts toward that end, testimony before the Committee demonstrates that the structure of authority is no more workable than four years ago. This has been acknowledged both by the outgoing members of the BIB and by the transition team for the new Administration, which found the "dual management" structure "unsatisfactory for the most effective use of the radios" and recommended "a single public board."

The essential requirements for such an oversight authority remain what they were when the Board for International Broadcasting Act was adopted in 1973—namely, the responsibility of duly qualified, appointed and confirmed board members to the President and Congress, and the capacity for continuous, independent evaluation and oversight provided by a professional federal staff responsive to the national interest in the effective functioning of a sensitive instrument of U.S. foreign policy and in the economical management of public funds. The BIB meets these requirements; this amendment will permit it to exercise authority commensurate with its statutory responsibilities.

The amendment leaves intact the non-governmental status of the radio corporation and radio employees, as well as existing collective bargaining arrangements. The Committee expects that the BIB will continue to respect the journalistic integrity of RFE/RL guaranteed in its regulations, statement of mission and program policy guidelines.

TITLE IV—ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Section 401. Short Title

This title may be cited as the "Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Act, Fiscal Years 1982 and 1983."

Sec. 402. Authorizations for Appropriations

This section would amend section 49(a) of the ACDA Act (22 U.S.C. 2589(a)) to authorize appropriations for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for fiscal years 1982 and 1983. The Administration asked the sum of \$16,768,000 for fiscal year 1982 and "such sums as may be necessary" for fiscal year 1983. The Agency's current two-year authorization is \$18,876,000 for fiscal year 1980 and \$20,645,000 for fiscal year 1981. In all instances these amounts are plus additional amounts "as may be necessary for increases in salary, pay, retirement, other employee benefits authorized by law, and other non-discretionary costs, and to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates."

Senators Percy, Pell, and Cranston recommended to the Committee that the authorized amount for fiscal year 1982 be increased from \$16,768,000 to \$18,268,000—an increase of \$1.5 million. Even with the increase, the amount would be substantially less than amounts authorized by Congress—\$18.9 million for fiscal year 1980 and \$20.6 million for fiscal year 1981. The Committee agreed to the increase to \$18,268,000 for fiscal year 1982 and "such sums as may be necessary" for fiscal year 1983. According to testimony received by the Committee, an additional \$1.5 million will probably be needed for major SALT negotiations for fiscal year 1982. The Committee concluded that this amount should be authorized so that the Administration will be able to move ahead with SALT negotiations when it decides to do so. While the impetus for the increase was to allow adequate spending for resumed SALT negotiations, the Committee was also mindful of the requirement the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency have sufficient funds for strategic arms limitation-related research, and work related to monitoring and verification of arms limitation agreements.

The Committee believes that the Agency can play an important role in ensuring that arms control is a valuable ingredient of national security policy. To do this, the Agency must have the monetary and personnel resources necessary to assume a central role in the search for arms control measures which will be in the national interest.

Section 403. Security Clearances

This section would amend section 45(a) of the ACDA Act (22 U.S.C. 2585(a)) to permit the Agency, in the case of persons detailed to the Agency from other Government agencies, to use the results of security investigations conducted by the Departments of Defense and State.

The Agency has fifty-two reimbursable positions which are filled by individuals detailed to the Agency, primarily active duty military officers from the Department of Defense and career Foreign Service officers from the Department of State. Each year there is approximately a one-third turnover among these detailees and each year the Agency must wait many months for officers being detailed from the Departments of Defense and State to report for duty, even though these officers generally are middle to senior grade career officers with many years of service, who hold high-level clearances and often come to the Agency after working on highly sensitive issues.

The reason for this delay is that, as presently written, section 45(a) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act requires the Director of the Agency to arrange full-field background investigations through the Civil Service Commission (now the Office of Personnel Management (OPM)), for all new employees, including "persons detailed from other Government agencies". Based on the results of that investigation, the Director must determine prior to the detailee's entry on duty that the detailee is not a security risk or of doubtful loyalty. While all career Foreign Service officers and most military officers hold Top Secret clearances, these clearances are based on full-field background investigations conducted by their own agencies. However, at present the Director is precluded from using the results of a full-field background security and loyalty investigation conducted by the Department of Defense or the Department of State for a security clearance determination, because the wording of section 45(a) requires the investigation to be conducted by OPM.

As a result, the Agency must request a new OPM investigation, which takes an average of four months to complete, for every military and Foreign Service officer detailed to the Agency, regardless of whether the individual has been previously investigated by the Department of Defense or the Department of State. Since the service of such detailees is often required on short notice, to staff or backstop delegations to international negotiations or to provide special technical expertise to the Agency, the lengthy delays required for the duplicate investigation required by the Act hamper the Agency in the efficient conduct of its business. The proposed legislation will permit the Agency to accept detailees on the basis of investigations conducted by their own agencies until an update investigation can be completed, if necessary. This is comparable to the practice of most other national security agencies, including the Departments of Defense and State.

With this amendment, the Director will have the option of determining that a proposed military or Foreign Service detailee is not a security risk or of doubtful loyalty and allowing him to enter on duty if an evaluation of the results of the full-field background investigation conducted by the Department of Defense or the Department of State justifies such action.

The Committee agreed to the amendment.

Sec. 404. Anti-Satellite Activities

This section would amend section 31(b) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act to specify that the Agency is authorized to conduct research, development, and other studies in regard to all aspects of anti-satellite activities. In offering this section, Senator Pressler noted the importance of discussions in regard to anti-satellite limitations and urged that the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's responsibilities clearly include the very important issue of arms control in outer space. The Committee adopted this provision.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 501. Repeals: Technical Amendments

This section, proposed by Senators Kassebaum and Lugar provides for the repeal of various one-time reporting requirements and obsolete provisions of foreign affairs law. It is "housekeeping" in nature and is designed to repeal the following provisions:

A. Department of State, ICA, BIB Authorization Act, fiscal year 1980-81, Public Law 96-60:

Section 408 states the sense of Congress to encourage a settlement of the then civil war in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. It provides a mechanism for the lifting of sanctions against that country. This provision has been overtaken by events.

B. Foreign Relations Authorization Act, fiscal year 1979, Public Law 95-426:

1. Section 121(b) is a report requirement that was complied with on 1/19/79. No further reports are required. The report concerns procedures to assist citizens following the death of a friend or relative abroad.

2. Section 122(b) requires a report (complied with on 1/20/79) on establishing information sharing arrangements between the State Department and HIRC and SFRC.

3. Section 203 requires a one time report (submitted on 2/23/79) on the expansion of ICA exchange of person activities.

4. Section 504(3) required a one time report (submitted 1/19/79) supplemented on 10/26/79 on coordination and oversight of all major science and technology agreements and activities between the U.S. and foreign governments and organizations.

5. Section 601(b) requires a one time report (submitted on 2/8/79) on U.S. policy regarding international communication and information and U.S. policy goals thereon.

6. Section 603(c) requires a one time report (submitted 2/8/79) on the harassment of foreign news correspondents in foreign countries.

7. Section 608(c) requires a one time report (submitted on 1/19/79) on seeking multilateral agreements on nuclear powered satellites in space.

8. Section 609(c) requires a one time report (submitted on 1/19/79) on actions taken to convene a World Alternate Energy Conference in 1981.

9. Section 610(c) requires a one time report (submitted on 1/19/79) on action taken to encourage the end to human rights violations in Cambodia and Uganda.

10. Section 611(b) requires a one time report (submitted on 8/27/79 and 1/24/80) on U.S. laws discriminating against U.S. citizens living abroad.

11. Section 613(b) requires a one time report (submitted on 2/8/79) on U.S. relations with Cuba.

12. Section 705(a) prohibits aid to North Vietnam. This is redundant with Section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

13. Section 709 prohibits fiscal year 1979 funds from being used to implement the Panama Canal Treaty unless subsequently authorized by Congress, which was done in the Panama Canal Treaties Implementation Act on a later date.

14. Section 711 requires a one time report (submitted on 12/10/79) on global hunger and malnutrition from a Presidentially appointed Commission. This Commission's final report is the Global 2000 Report.

C. Foreign Relations Authorization Act, fiscal year 1978, Public Law 95-105:

1. Section 505 prohibits aid to Vietnam and calls for an accounting of those individuals missing in action. This is redundant with Section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

2. Section 107(b) requires a one time report (submitted on 1/3/78) on measures taken to strengthen educational exchange activities.

3. Section 109(a)(7) requires a one time report (submitted on 1/31/78) on the organization of the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.

4. Section 414(b) requires a one time report (submitted on 12/20/77) on increasing language training for the families of foreign service personnel.

5. Section 501 requires a one time report (submitted in October 1977) on the reorganizing of international information, education, cultural and broadcasting activities of the U.S.

6. Section 503(b) requires a one time report (submitted on 3/7/78) on the reform of the United Nations.

7. Section 513 requires a one time report on U.S. preparations for the U.N.G.A. Special Session on Disarmament.

D. Foreign Relations Authorization Act, fiscal year 1977, Public Law 94-350:

Section 403 requires a one time report (submitted on 1/31/77) on U.S. international broadcasting.

E. Foreign Relations Authorization Act, fiscal year 1976, Public Law 94-141:

1. Section 102(b) requires a one time report (submitted 2/5/76) on the desirability and cost of the Travel Document and Insurance System—which was never implemented.

2. Section 503(b) requires a one time report (submitted on 6/1/76) on actions taken by the United Nations to account for U.S. MIA's in Indochina.

F. State Department/USIA Authorization Act, fiscal year 1975, Public Law 93-475:

Section 15 expresses the Sense of Congress in favor of phasing down U.S. assistance to South Vietnam and requires a one time report on such plans.

COST ESTIMATE

In accordance with Rule XXVI, paragraph 11(a) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee provides the following estimates of the cost of this original bill, prepared by the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., May 12, 1981.

HON. CHARLES H. PERCY,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to Section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has prepared the attached cost estimate for an unnumbered bill, to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 for the Department of State, the International Communication Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting and for other purposes, as ordered reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 5, 1981.

Should the Committee so desire, we would be pleased to provide further details on this estimate.

Sincerely,

RAYMOND C. SCHEPPACH,
(For Alice M. Rivlin, Director).

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE—COST ESTIMATE

MAY 12, 1981.

1. Bill number: To be assigned.
2. Bill title: To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 for the Department of State, the International Communication Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting, and for other purposes.
3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on May 5, 1981.
4. Bill purpose:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Section 102 authorizes the appropriation of:

- (1) \$1,318,754 thousand in fiscal year 1982 and \$1,248,059 thousand in fiscal year 1983 for Administration of Foreign Affairs;

(2) \$523,806 thousand in fiscal year 1982 and \$514,436 thousand in fiscal year 1983 for International Organizations and Conferences;

(3) \$22,508 thousand in fiscal year 1982 and \$22,432 thousand in fiscal year 1983 for International Commissions, and

(4) \$560,850 thousand in fiscal year 1982 and \$467,750 thousand for fiscal year 1983 for Migration and Refugee Assistance.

Section 105 authorizes the annual appropriation of \$3,700 thousand for each fiscal year 1982 and 1983 for Bilateral Science and Technology Agreements.

Section 106 changes the fees associated with the issuance of a passport from \$10 to a level determined by the Secretary of State. The Section also extends the period for which a passport is valid from five to ten years.

Sections 107-111 amend legislation which permanently authorizes the appropriation of funds to various international organizations.

Section 112 waives the nonimmigrant visa requirement on a reciprocal basis for short-term business and pleasure visitors.

Section 113 authorizes the creation of a Buying Power Maintenance Fund to be used to maintain authorized levels of program activity in the wake of foreign currency fluctuations.

Section 114 authorizes the appropriation of \$4,500 thousand in fiscal year 1982 for the Inter-American Foundation.

Section 115 authorizes the appropriation of \$12,000 thousand in fiscal year 1982 for the Inter-American Foundation.

Section 116 authorizes an additional round trip for dependents of foreign-based employees who are obtaining an undergraduate education but the section provides no authorization of appropriation for this purpose.

Other sections of Title I further amend the Department of State Authorization Act, fiscal years 1980 and 1981, and other acts which govern the activity of the Department of State.

TITLE II—INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION AGENCY

Section 202 authorizes the appropriation of \$561,402 thousand in fiscal year 1982 and \$482,340 thousand in fiscal year 1983 for the International Communication Agency.

Section 204 provides for the liquidation of the Informational Media Guaranty Fund.

Other sections of Title II further amend the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 and other acts which govern the activity of the International Communication Agency.

TITLE III—BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

Section 302 authorizes the annual appropriation of \$98,317 thousand in each fiscal year 1982 and 1983 for the Board for International Broadcasting.

Section 303 makes available \$6,195 thousand of the gain realized during fiscal year 1981 through upward fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates for repair of Munich headquarters of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) and for operating expenses.

Section 304 provides that the Board of Directors of RFE/RL shall consist of members of the Board for International Broadcasting.

TITLE IV—ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Section 402 authorizes the appropriation:

(1) in fiscal year 1982, of \$18,268 thousand, and such additional amounts as may be necessary for increases in salary, pay, retirement and other employee benefits authorized by law, and other nondiscretionary costs, and to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, and

(2) in fiscal year 1983 of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Repeal various obsolete provisions of foreign affairs law.

5. Cost estimate:

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Title I—Department of State:					
Budget function 150:					
Authorization.....	2,423.6	2,233.9	(1)	(1)	(1)
Estimated outlays.....	1,783.3	2,136.4	557.4	138.2	12.9
Offsetting receipts:					
Authorization.....	-73.2	-76.1			
Estimated outlays.....	-73.2	-76.1			
Budget function 300:					
Authorization.....	22.5	22.4			
Estimated outlays.....	21.2	22.3	1.3	(1)	
Budget function 600: ²					
Authorization.....	73.2	76.1			
Additional revenues.....	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0
Title II—International Communication Agency:					
Budget function 150:					
Authorization.....	561.4	482.3			
Estimated outlays.....	396.6	489.7	117.5	37.8	2.1
Title IV—Arms Control and Disarmament Agency:					
Budget function 150:					
Authorization.....	18.3	19.5			
Estimated outlays.....	14.5	17.8	3.9	1.5	
Budget function 920: pay and employment benefits:					
Authorization.....	(1)				
Estimated outlays.....	(1)				

¹ Less than \$500,000.

² The \$73,200,000 and \$76,100,000 authorizations for fiscal years 1982 and 1983, respectively, represent part of the Federal contribution to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund. Payment from the fund are independently determined and are not directly related to specific contributions.

6. Basis for estimate: This estimate assumes the enactment of this legislation by June 15, 1981, and the provision of the full amount authorized in subsequent appropriation acts.

Section 106 of Title I permits the Secretary of State to set fees on passports, thereby increasing miscellaneous receipts to the Treasury by \$47,000 thousand in each fiscal year 1982–1986. This estimate assumes the Secretary will increase fees from the current \$10 to \$25. In addition to amounts explicitly authorized in the Title, Sections 107–111 increase the permanent authorization levels by approximately \$100 thousand in each fiscal year 1982–1986. Because the Committee authorized specific amounts for these four accounts for fiscal years 1982 and 1983, the authorized level is not increased for these two years.

Section 112 reduces the workload associated with issuance of visas and, hence, results in a budget authority saving of approximately \$4,600 thousand in both fiscal years 1982 and 1983. Because the authorization request for State Department salaries and expenses assumes the enactment of this section, no net budget savings are included for this provision in the estimate. Outlays for the Title were estimated by applying historical disbursement rates.

Amounts explicitly authorized to the International Communication Agency in Title II are estimated to outlay in historical patterns. Section 204 terminates outstanding financial liabilities associated with activity of the Informational Media Guaranty Fund prior to fiscal year 1967. This section liquidates \$21,767 thousand in principal and \$11,950 thousand in interest but has no net budget impact.

Title III explicitly authorizes the annual appropriation of \$98,317 thousand in each fiscal year 1982 and 1983 which is estimated to outlay at historical rates. In addition, the Title makes available for expenditure \$6,195 thousand of gains realized in 1981 from foreign currency fluctuations. These funds are estimated to have no budget impact.

The \$18,268 thousand authorized in fiscal year 1982 by Title IV is assumed to spend at historical rates. The estimated allowances for pay and employee benefits, also authorized for fiscal year 1982, were derived by applying the Administration's anticipated pay raise to the number of persons eligible. In fiscal year 1983, the legislation authorizes such sums as may be necessary to carry out the Act. The budget authority estimate of \$19,455 thousand was derived by applying the pay and federal purchases deflator to the fiscal year 1982 authorization level.

7. Estimate comparison : None.
8. Previous CBO estimate : None.
9. Estimate prepared by : Rita J. Seymour.
10. Estimate approved by :

JAMES L. BLUM,
Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

EVALUATION OF REGULATORY IMPACT

In accordance with rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee has evaluated the regulatory impact of the bill and has concluded that the legislation provides for no new regulatory activity.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 11 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in *roman*) :

Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1982 and 1983

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

* * * * *

AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 102. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States and other purposes authorized by law, the following amounts, subject to the limitation in subsection (b) :

[(1) For "Administration of Foreign Affairs", \$849,423,000 for the fiscal year 1980 and \$1,009,815,000 for the fiscal year 1981.]

[(2) For "International Organizations and Conferences", \$502,945,000 for the fiscal year 1980 and \$525,082,000 for the fiscal year 1981.]

[(3) For "International Commissions", \$26,733,000 for the fiscal year 1980 and \$26,081,000 for the fiscal year 1981.]

[(4) For "Migration and Refugee Assistance", \$104,910,000 for the fiscal year 1979 (in addition to amounts otherwise authorized), \$456,241,000 for the fiscal year 1980, and \$517,209,000 for the fiscal year 1981.]

(1) For "Administration of Foreign Affairs", \$1,318,754,000 for the fiscal year 1982 and \$1,248,059,000 for the fiscal year 1983.

(2) For "International Organizations and Conferences", \$523,806,000 for the fiscal year 1982 and \$514,436,000 for the fiscal year 1983.

(3) For "International Commissions", \$22,508,000 for the fiscal year 1982 and \$22,432,000 for the fiscal year 1983.

(4) For "Migration and Refugee Assistance," \$560,850,000 for the fiscal year 1982 and \$467,750,000 for the fiscal year 1983, of which not less than \$18,750,000 shall be made available only for the resettlement of Soviet and Eastern European refugees in Israel.

22 U.S.C. 214 and 217a

§ 214. Fees for execution and issuance of passports; persons excused from payment

[There shall be collected and paid into the Treasury of the United States a quarterly fee of \$10 for each passport issued and a fee in an amount prescribed by the Secretary of State by regulation for executing each application for a passport.] *There shall be collected and paid into the Treasury of the United States a fee, prescribed by the Secretary of State by regulation, for each passport issued and a fee, prescribed by the Secretary of State by regulation, for executing each application for a passport.* Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to limit the right of the Secretary of State by regulation

(1) to authorize State officials to collect and retain the execution fee, or (2) to transfer to the United States Postal Service the execution fee for each application accepted by that Service. No passport fee shall be collected from an officer or employee of the United States proceeding abroad in the discharge of official duties, or from members of his immediate family; from an American seaman who requires a passport in connection with his duties aboard an American-flag vessel; or from a widow, child, parent, brother, or sister of a deceased member of the Armed Forces proceeding abroad to visit the grave of such member.

No execution fee shall be collected for an application made before a Federal official by a person excused from payment of the passport fee under this section.

§ 217a. Validity of passport; limitation of time; outstanding passport

[The validity of the passport shall be limited to a period of not more than five years. The Secretary of State may limit a passport to a shorter period. A valid passport outstanding as of the effective date of this Act shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of issue except where such passport is or has been limited by the Secretary of State to a shorter period.]

Sec. 2. A passport shall be valid for a period of ten years from the date of issue, except that the Secretary of State may limit the validity of a passport to a period of less than ten years in an individual case or on a general basis pursuant to regulation.

* * * * *

22 U.S.C. 269g-1

§ 269g-1. Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the payment by the United States of its proportionate share of the expenses of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and of the International (Rome) Institute for the Unification of Private Law[, except that in no event shall any payment of the United States to the Conference or the Institute for any year exceed 7 per centum of all expenses apportioned among members of the Conference or the Institute, as the case may be, for that year].

* * * * *

22 U.S.C. 280k

§ 280k. Authorization of appropriations

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated—

(a) [Not more than \$15,000 annually] *Such sums as may be necessary* for the payment by the United States of its proportionate share of the expenses of the Pan American Railway Congress and its Permanent Commission; and

(b) Such additional sums as may be needed for the payment of all necessary expenses incident to participation by the United States in the activities thereof, including expenses of the United States delegates, their alternates, and appropriate staff, without regard to the civil-service laws and chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of Title 5; personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 3109 of Title 5; hire of passenger motor vehicles and other local transportation; printing and binding without regard to section 501 of Title 44, and section 5 of Title 41; and such other expenses as the Secretary of State finds necessary to participation by the United States in the activities of the organization: *Provided*, That the provisions of section 287r of

this title, and regulations thereunder, applicable to expenses incurred pursuant to subchapter XVII of this chapter shall be applicable to any expenses incurred pursuant to this paragraph.

§ 273. Pan American Institute of Geography and History; authorization of annual appropriations for membership

In order to meet the obligations of the United States as a member of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State—

(1) such sums, not to exceed \$200,000 annually, as may be required for the payment by the United States of its share of the expenses of the Institute, as apportioned in accordance with the statutes of the Institute;

* * * * *

22 U.S.C. 287e

* * * * *

(h) The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint a representative of the United States to the Vienna office of the United Nations with appropriate rank and status who shall serve at the pleasure of the President and subject to the direction of the Secretary of State. Such person shall, at the direction of the Secretary of State, represent the United States at the Vienna office of the United Nations, and perform such other functions there in connection with the participation of the United States in international organizations as the Secretary of State from time to time may direct.

UNITED NATIONS PARTICIPATION ACT OF 1945, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

SEC. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually to the Department of State, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the payment of the United States of its share of the expenses of the United Nations as apportioned by the General Assembly in accordance with article 17 of the Charter, and for all necessary salaries and expenses of the representatives provided for in section 2 hereof, and of their appropriate staffs, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, as amended, the Travel Expense Act of 1949, and section 10 of the Act of March 3, 1933, as amended, and, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, travel expenses of families and transportation of effects of United States representatives and other personnel in going to and returning from the post of duty; allowances for living quarters including heat, fuel, and light, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U.S.C. 118a); cost-of-living allowances for personnel stationed abroad under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; communications services; stenographic reporting, translating, and other services, by contract; hire of passenger motor vehicles and other local trans-

portation; rent of offices; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1949 (44 U.S. 111); allowances and expenses as provided in section 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (Public Law 565, Seventy-ninth Congress), and allowances and expenses equivalent to those provided in section 901(3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (Public Law 724, Seventy-ninth Congress); the lease or rental (for periods not exceeding ten years) of living quarters for the use of [the representative of the United States to the United Nations referred to in paragraph (a) of section 2 hereof] *the representatives provided for in Section 2 hereof and of their appropriate staffs*, the cost of installation and use of telephones in the same manner as telephone service is provided for use of the Foreign Service pursuant to the Act of August 23, 1912, as amended (31 U.S.C. 679), and unusual expenses similar to those authorized by section 22 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended by section 311 of the Overseas Differentials and Allowance Act, incident to the operation and maintenance of such living quarters; and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State; and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes as amended (41 U.S.C. 5).

Any payments made by the United States Government personnel for occupancy by them of such leased or rented premises shall be credited to the appropriation, fund, or account utilized by the Secretary for such lease or rental, or to the appropriation, fund, or account currently available for such purposes.

8 U.S.C. 1182(d)

* * * * *

(9)(A) *The requirement of paragraph 26(B) of subsection (a) may be waived by the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in the case of an alien who—*

(i) is applying for admission as a nonimmigrant visitor for business or pleasure for a period not exceeding ninety days;

(ii) is a national of a country which extends, or is prepared to extend, reciprocal privileges to citizens and nationals of the United States; and

(iii) has been determined not to represent a threat to the welfare, safety, or security of the United States.

(B)(i) *For the period beginning on the effective date of this paragraph and ending on the last day of the first fiscal year which begins after the effective date of this paragraph, a country shall be considered to be within the purview of subparagraph (A)(ii) of this paragraph if, in the last fiscal year preceding the effective date of this paragraph, such country had a nonimmigrant visa refusal rate, as determined by the Secretary of State in such manner as he shall by regulations prescribe, of less than 2 percent.*

(ii) For each fiscal year following the period specified in subparagraph (B)(i), a country considered to be within the purview of subparagraph (A)(ii) during such period shall not be considered to remain within the purview of subparagraph (A)(ii) unless, in the fiscal year immediately preceding such fiscal year, it had a rate of exclusion and withdrawal of application for admission and rate of violation of nonimmigrant status, as determined in both cases by the Attor-

ney General in such manner as he shall by regulations prescribe, which did not exceed 1 percent. Determinations required by this subparagraph shall be made as soon as practicable after the end of each fiscal year.

(iii) If, in any fiscal year following the period specified in subparagraph (B) (i), a country not previously considered within the purview of subparagraph (A) (ii) shall have a nonimmigrant visa refusal rate, as determined in the manner provided for in subparagraph (B) (i), of less than 2 percent, such country shall be considered to be within the purview of subparagraph (A) (ii) for the next following fiscal year and shall thereafter be treated in the manner specified in subparagraph (B) (ii).

(C) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph, no alien shall be admitted without a visa pursuant to this paragraph if he has previously been so admitted and failed to comply with the conditions of his previous admission.

8 U.S.C. 1184(a)

§ 1184. Admission of nonimmigrants—Regulations

(a) The admission to the United States of any alien as a nonimmigrant shall be for such time and under such conditions as the Attorney General may by regulations prescribe, including when he deems necessary the giving of a bond with sufficient surety in such sum and containing such conditions as the Attorney General shall prescribe, to insure that at the expiration of such time or upon failure to maintain the status under which he was admitted, or to maintain any status subsequently acquired under section 1258 of this title, such alien will depart from the United States[.]: *Provided, That no alien admitted to the United States without a visa pursuant to section 212(d) (9) shall be authorized to remain in the United States as a temporary visitor for business or pleasure for a period exceeding ninety days from the date of his admission.*

8 U.S.C. 1225(c)

§ 1255. Adjustment of status of nonimmigrant to that of person admitted for permanent residence; record; natives of contiguous country or adjacent island

* * * * *

[(c) The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to (1) an alien crewman; (2) an alien (other than an immediate relative as defined in section 1151(b) of this title) who hereafter continues in or accepts unauthorized employment prior to filing an application for adjustment of status; or (3) any alien admitted in transit without visa under section 1182(d) (4) (C) of this title.]

(c) *The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to (1) an alien crewman; (2) an alien (other than an immediate relative as defined in section 210(b)) who hereafter continues in or accepts unauthorized employment prior to filing an application for adjustment of status; (3) an alien admitted in transit without visa under section 212(d) (4) (C); or (4) an alien admitted as a temporary visitor for business or pleasure without a visa under section 212(d) (9).*

8 U.S.C. 1258

§ 1258. Change of nonimmigrant classification

The Attorney General may, under such conditions as he may prescribe, authorize a change from any nonimmigrant classification to any other nonimmigrant classification in the case of any alien lawfully admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant who is continuing to maintain that status, except *an alien admitted as a temporary visitor for business or pleasure under section 212(d)(9)*, an alien classified as a nonimmigrant under paragraph (15)(D) of section 1101(a) of this title, or an alien classified as a nonimmigrant under paragraph (15)(C) or (J) of section 1101(a) of this title unless he applies to have his classification changed from a classification under paragraph (15)(C) or (J) to a classification under paragraph (15)(A) or (G) of section 1101(a) of this title.

State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956

* * * * *

SEC. 24. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State, in addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated for the Department, such sums as may be necessary for any fiscal year for increases in salary, pay, retirement, and other employee benefits authorized by law.

[(b) In order to maintain the levels of program activity provided for by the annual authorizing legislation for the Department of State, there are authorized to be appropriated for the Department such sums as may be necessary for any fiscal year to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates occurring after November 30 of the preceding fiscal year.]

(b) (1) *In order to maintain the levels of program activity provided for each fiscal year by the annual authorizing legislation for the Department of State, no less than \$20,000,000 of the fund authorized by section 102 may be used to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, or overseas wage and price changes, which occur after November 30 of the calendar year preceding the enactment of the authorizing legislation for such fiscal year.*

(2) *In order to eliminate substantial gains to the approved levels of overseas operations, the Secretary of State shall transfer to the appropriation account established under paragraph (1) of this subsection such amounts in other appropriation accounts under the heading "Administration of Foreign Affairs" as the Secretary determines are excessive to the needs of the approved level of operations because of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates or changes in overseas wages and prices.*

(3) *Funds transferred from the appropriation account established under paragraph (1) shall be merged with and be available for the same purpose, and for the same time period, as the appropriation account to which transferred; and funds transferred to the appropriation account established under paragraph (1) shall be merged with and available for the purposes of that appropriation account until expended. Any restriction contained in an appropriation Act or other provision of law limiting the amounts available for the Department*

of State that may be obligated or expended shall be deemed to be adjusted to the extent necessary to offset the net effect of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates or overseas wage and price changes in order to maintain approved levels.

* * * * *

**United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of
1948, as Amended**

* * * * *

NONDISCRETIONARY PERSONNEL COSTS AND CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS

SEC. 704. (a) Amounts appropriated for a fiscal year to carry out this Act are authorized to be made available until expended.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated for the International Communication Agency, in addition to amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated for the Agency, such sums as may be necessary for any fiscal year for increases in salary, pay, retirement, and other employee benefits authorized by law.

(c) In order to maintain the levels of program activity provided for by the annual authorizing legislation for the International Communication Agency, there are authorized to be appropriated for the Agency such sums as may be necessary for any fiscal year to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates occurring after November 30 of the [preceding] *calendar year preceding the enactment of the authorizing legislation for such fiscal year.*

**Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 (Radio
Free Europe/Radio Liberty)**

* * * * *

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 8. (a) (1) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this Act—

(A) \$81,917,000 for the fiscal year 1980 and \$86,787,000 for the fiscal year 1981, of which amount for each such year not less than \$790,000 shall be available only to carry out the provisions of this Act other than the provisions of paragraph (1) of section 4(a); and

(B) such additional amounts for any fiscal year as may be necessary for increases in salary, pay, retirement, and other employee benefits authorized by law.

(2) In order to maintain the level of operations authorized under paragraph (1) for RFE/RL, Incorporated, there are authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts as may be necessary for any fiscal year to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates occurring after November 30 of the [preceding] *calendar year preceding the enactment of the amendments to paragraph (1) which provide the authorization for such fiscal year.* Amounts appropriated under this paragraph shall be available for obligation and expenditure only to the extent that the Director of the Office of

Management and Budget determines (and so certifies to the Congress) is necessary, because of such fluctuations, in order to maintain the level of operation authorized under paragraph (1) of RFE/RL, Incorporated.

* * * * *

Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, as Amended

* * * * *

PART IV—THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION ACT

Sec. 401. INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION.—(a) There is created as an agency of the United States of America a body corporate to be known as the Inter-American Foundation (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Foundation").

* * * * *

(s)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed an aggregate amount of \$50,000,000 of the funds made available for the fiscal years 1970 and 1971 to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be available to carry out the purposes of this section. Funds made available to carry out the purposes of this section under the preceding sentence are authorized to remain available until expended.

[(2) There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1979 and 1980 to carry out the purposes of this section. Amounts appropriated under this paragraph are authorized to remain available until expended.]

(2) There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$12,000,000 for the fiscal year 1982 to carry out the purposes of this section. Amounts appropriated under this paragraph are authorized to remain available until expended.

* * * * *

[(h) Members of the Board shall serve without additional compensation, but shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses not in excess of \$50 per day, and for transportation expenses, while engaged in their duties on behalf of the corporation.]

(h) Members of the Board shall serve without additional compensation, but shall be reimbursed for travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with Section 5703 of Title 5, U.S.C., while engaged in their duties on behalf of the corporation.

* * * * *

5 U.S.C. 5924

§ 5924. Cost-of-living allowances

(a) The following cost-of-living allowances may be granted, when applicable, to an employee in a foreign area:

(1) A post allowance to offset the difference between the cost of living at the post of assignment of the employee in a foreign area and the cost of living in the District of Columbia.

(2) A transfer allowance for extraordinary, necessary, and reasonable expenses, not otherwise compensated for, incurred by an

employee incident to establishing himself at a post of assignment in—

(A) a foreign area (including costs incurred in the United States prior to departure for a post of assignment in a foreign area); or

(B) the United States between assignments to posts in foreign areas.

(b) (1) *An employee of the Department of State or of the International Communication Agency in a foreign area is entitled to the payment of the travel expenses incurred by the employee in connection with the travel of a dependent of the employee to or from a school for the purpose of obtaining an undergraduate college education.*

(2) *Paragraph (1) shall apply—*

(A) *to two round trips each calendar year, and*

(B) *to travel expenses which—*

(i) *are extraordinary and necessary expenses incurred in providing adequate education for such dependent because of the employee's service in a foreign area or areas, and*

(ii) *are not otherwise compensated for.*

* * * * *

(4) An education allowance or payment of travel costs to assist an employee with the extraordinary and necessary expenses, not otherwise compensated for, incurred because of his service in a foreign area or foreign areas in providing adequate education for his dependents, as follows:

(A) An allowance not to exceed the cost of obtaining such kindergarten, elementary and secondary educational services as are ordinarily provided without charge by the public schools in the United States, plus, in those cases when adequate schools are not available at the post of the employee, board and room, and periodic transportation between that post and the nearest locality where adequate schools are available, without regard to section 529 of title 31. The amount of the allowance granted shall be determined on the basis of the educational facility used.

(B) The travel expenses of dependents of an employee to and from a school in the United States to obtain an [American secondary or] *American secondary education or, in the case of dependents of an employee other than an employee of the Department of State or the International Communication Agency, to obtain an American undergraduate college education*, not to exceed one annual trip each way for each dependent of an employee of the Department of State or the United States Information Agency, or one trip each way for each dependent of any other employee, for the purpose of obtaining each type of education. An allowance payment under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (4) may not be made for a dependent during the 12 months following his arrival in the United States for secondary education under authority contained in this subparagraph (B). Notwithstanding section 5921(6) of this title, travel expenses, for the purpose of obtaining undergraduate college education, may be authorized under this subparagraph (B), under such regulations as the

President may prescribe, for dependents of employees who are citizens of the United States stationed in the Canal Zone.

The United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1451-1453)

TITLE III—ASSIGNMENT OF SPECIALISTS

PERSONS TO BE ASSIGNED

SEC. 301. The [Secretary] *Director of the International Communication Agency* is authorized, when the government of another country is desirous of obtaining the services of a person having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications, from time to time to assign or authorize the assignment for service, to or in cooperation with such government, any [citizen of the United States] *person* in the employ or service of the Government of the United States who has such qualifications, with the approval of the Government agency in which such person is employed or serving. No person shall be assigned for service to or in cooperation with the government of any country unless (1) the [Secretary] *Director* finds that such assignment is necessary in the national interest of the United States, or (2) such government agrees to reimburse the United States in an amount equal to the compensation, travel expenses, and allowances payable to such person during the period of such assignment in accordance with the provisions of section 302, or (3) such government shall have made an advance of funds, property, or services as provided in section 902. Nothing in this Act, however, shall authorize the assignment of such personnel for service relating to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

STATUS AND ALLOWANCES

SEC. 302. Any [citizen of the United States] *person in the employ or service of the Government of the United States*, while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under the authority of this Act, shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his rights, allowances, and privileges as such, an officer or employee of the Government of the United States and of the Government agency from which assigned and he shall continue to receive compensation from that agency. He may also receive, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, representation allowances similar to those allowed under [section 901(3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999).] *section 905 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980.* The authorization of such allowances and other benefits and the payment thereof out of any appropriations available therefor shall be considered as meeting all the requirements of [section 1765 of the Revised Statutes.] *section 5536 of title 5, United States Code.*

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE UNDER ANOTHER GOVERNMENT

SEC. 303. Any [citizen of the United States] *person in the employ or service of the Government of the United States* while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under authority

of this Act may, at the discretion of his Government agency, with the concurrence of the [Secretary] *Director of the International Communication Agency*, and without additional compensation therefore, accept an office under the government to which he is assigned, if the acceptance of such an office in the opinion of such agency is necessary to permit the effective performance of duties for which he is assigned, including the making or approving on behalf of such foreign government the disbursement of funds provided by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act (22 U.S.C. 1472).

* * * * *

**The United States Information and Educational Exchange Act
(22 U.S.C. 1472)**

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

SEC. 802. (a) In carrying on activities which further the purposes of this Act, subject to approval of such activities by the Secretary, the Department and the other Government agencies are authorized—

(1) to place orders and make purchases and rentals of materials and equipment;

(2) to make contracts, including contracts with governmental agencies, foreign or domestic, including subdivisions thereof, and intergovernmental organizations of which the United States is a member, and, with respect to contracts entered into in foreign countries, without regard to section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 22);

(3) under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, to pay the transportation expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens or subjects of other countries, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as amended; and

(4) to make grants for, and to pay expenses incident to, training and study.

(b) (1) *Any contract authorized by subsection (a) and described in paragraph (3) of this subsection which is funded on the basis of annual appropriations may nevertheless be made for periods not in excess of five years when—*

(A) *appropriations are available and adequate for payment for the first fiscal year; and*

(B) *the Director of the International Communication Agency determines that—*

(i) *the need of the Government for the property or service being acquired over the period of the contract is reasonably firm and continuing;*

(ii) *such a contract will serve the best interests of the United States by encouraging effective competition or promoting economies in performance and operation; and*

(iii) *such method of contracting will not inhibit small business participation.*

(2) *In the event that funds are not made available for the continuation of such a contract into a subsequent fiscal year, the contract*

shall be canceled and any cancellation costs incurred shall be paid from appropriations originally available for the performance of the contract, appropriations currently available for the acquisition of similar property or services and not otherwise obligated, or appropriations made for such cancellation payments.

(3) This subsection applies to contracts for the procurement of property or services, or both, for the operation, maintenance, and support of programs, facilities, and installations for or related to radio transmission and reception, newswire services, and the distribution of books and other publications in foreign countries.

* * * * *

BASIC AUTHORITY

SEC. 804. In carrying out the provisions of this Act, the Secretary, or any Government agency authorized to administer such provisions, may—

* * * * *

(16) purchase passenger motor vehicles for use abroad, and right-hand drive vehicles *and security vehicles* may be so purchased without regard to any maximum price limitation established by law;

* * * * *

(18) make advances of funds; [and]

(19) notwithstanding section 5946 of title 5 of the United States Code, pay dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others[.]; and

(20) *purchase motion picture, radio and television producers' liability insurance to cover errors and omissions or similar insurance coverage for the protection of interests in intellectual property.*

* * * * *

22 U.S.C. 1471-1475b

* * * * *

SEC. 808. *If an Associate Director of the International Communication Agency dies, resigns, or is sick or absent, the Associate Director's principal assistant shall perform the duties of the office until a successor is appointed or the absence or sickness stops.*

SEC. 809. *Cultural exchanges, international fairs and expositions, and other exhibits or demonstrations of United States economic accomplishments and cultural attainments provided for under this Act or the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 shall not be considered "public work" as that term is defined in Section 1 of the Defense Base Act, as amended (Section 1651(b) of Title 42 of the U.S. Code).*

United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948

* * * * *

(i) *Foreign currencies which were derived from conversions made pursuant to the obligation of informational media guaranties and which have been determined to be unavailable for, or in excess of, the requirements of the United States and transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be held until disposed of, and any dollar proceeds realized from such disposition shall be deposited in miscellaneous receipts. As such currencies become available for such purposes of mutual interest as may be agreed to by the governments of the United States and the country from which the currencies derive, they may be sold for dollars to agencies of the United States government.*

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Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 (Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty)

* * * * *

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 4. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(c) *Beginning January 1, 1982, no grant may be made under this Act unless the certificate of incorporation of RFE/RL, Inc., has been amended to provide that—*

(1) the Board of Directors of RFE/RL, Inc., shall consist of the members of the Board for International Broadcasting and of no other members; and

(2) such Board of Directors shall make all major policy determinations governing the operation of RFE/RL, Inc.; and shall appoint and fix the compensation of such managerial officers and employees of RFE/RL, Inc., as it deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

TITLE IV—ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as Amended

* * * * *

APPROPRIATION

SEC. 49. (a) To carry out the purposes of this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated—

[(1) for the fiscal year 1980, \$18,876,000, and
(2) for the fiscal year 1981, \$20,645,000,
 and such additional amounts, for each such fiscal year, as may be necessary for increases in salary, pay, retirement, other employee benefits authorized by law, and other nondiscretionary costs, and to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Amounts appropriated under this subsection are authorized to remain available until expended.**]**

(1) for the fiscal year 1982, \$18,268,000 and such additional amounts as may be necessary for increases in salary, pay, retire-

ment, other employee benefits authorized by law, and other non-discretionary costs, and to offset adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, and

(2) for the fiscal year 1983, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Amounts appropriated under this subsection are authorized to remain available until expended.

* * * * *

Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as Amended

* * * * *

SECURITY AGREEMENTS

SEC. 45. (a) The Director shall establish such security and loyalty requirements, restrictions, and safeguards as he deems necessary in the interest of the national security and to carry out the provisions of this Act. Except as provided in subsection (d) the Director shall arrange with the Civil Service Commission for the conduct of full-field background security and loyalty investigations of all the Agency's officers, employees, consultants, persons detailed from other Government agencies, members of its General Advisory Committee, advisory boards, contractors and subcontractors, and their officers and employees, actual or prospective. In the event the investigation discloses information indicating that the person investigated may be or may become a security risk, or may be of doubtful loyalty, the report of the investigation shall be turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a full-field investigation. *In the case of persons detailed from other Government agencies, the Director may accept the results of full-field background security and loyalty investigations conducted by the Defense Investigative Service or the Department of State as the basis for the determination required under this subsection that the person is not a security risk or of doubtful loyalty.* The final results of all such investigations shall be turned over to the Director for final determination. Except as provided in subsection (d), no person shall be permitted to enter on duty as such an officer, employee, consultant, or member of advisory committee or board, or pursuant to any such detail, and no contractor or subcontractor, or officer or employee thereof shall be permitted to have access to any classified information, until he shall have been investigated in accordance with this subsection and the report of such investigations made to the Director, and the Director shall have determined that any such person is not a security risk or of doubtful loyalty. Standards applicable with respect to the security clearance of persons within any category referred to in this subsection shall not be less stringent, and the investigation of such persons for such purposes shall not be less intensive or complete, than in the case of such clearance of persons in a corresponding category under the security procedures of the Government agency or agencies having the highest security restrictions with respect to persons in such category.

* * * * *

Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as Amended

* * * * *

TITLE III—FUNCTIONS

RESEARCH

SEC. 31. The Director is authorized and directed to exercise his powers in such manner as to insure the acquisition of a fund of theoretical and practical knowledge concerning disarmament. To this end, the Director is authorized and directed, under the direction of the President, (1) to insure the conduct of research, development, and other studies in the field of arms control and disarmament; (2) to make arrangements (including contracts, agreements, and grants) for the conduct of research, development, and other studies in the field of arms control and disarmament by private or public institutions or persons; and (3) to coordinate the research, development, and other studies conducted in the field of arms control and disarmament by or for other Government agencies in accordance with procedures established under section 35 of this Act. In carrying out his responsibilities under this Act, the Director shall, to the maximum extent feasible, make full use of available facilities, Government and private. The authority of the Director with respect to research, development, and other studies shall be limited to participation in the following insofar as they relate to arms control and disarmament:

(a) the detection, identification, inspection, monitoring, limitation, reduction, control, and elimination of armed forces and armaments, including thermonuclear, nuclear, missile, conventional, bacteriological, chemical, and radiological weapons;

(b) the techniques and systems of detecting, identifying, inspecting, and monitoring of tests of nuclear, thermonuclear, and other weapons[;] and of all aspects of anti-satellite activities;

Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1980 and 1981

[SANCTIONS AGAINST ZIMBABWE-RHODESIA]

[SEC. 408. (a) The Congress finds that—

[(1) it is in the interest of the United States to encourage the development of a multiracial democracy in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia based on both majority rule and minority rights;

[(2) the elections held in April 1979, in which Zimbabwe-Rhodesians approved through elections the transfer of power to a black majority government, constituted a significant step toward multiracial democracy in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia;

[(3) the Government of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia has expressed its willingness to negotiate in good faith at an all-parties conference, held under international auspices, on all relevant issues;

[(4) it is in the foreign policy interest of the United States to further continuing progress toward genuine majority rule in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and to encourage a peaceful resolution of the conflict; and

[(5) the Government of Great Britain, which retains responsibility for Zimbabwe-Rhodesia under international law, has not yet taken steps to recognize the legality of the new government.

[(b) In view of these considerations, the President shall—

[(1) continue United States efforts to promote a speedy end to the Rhodesian conflict; and

[(2) terminate sanctions against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia by November 15, 1979, unless the President determines it would not be in our interest to do so and so reports to the Congress.

[If the President so reports to the Congress, then sanctions shall be terminated if the Congress, within 30 calendar days after receiving the report under paragraph (2), adopts a concurrent resolution stating in substance that it rejects the determination of the President. A concurrent resolution under the preceding sentence shall be considered in the Senate in accordance with the provisions of section 601(b) of the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 and in the House of Representatives in accordance with the procedures applicable to the consideration of resolutions of disapproval under section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act.]

Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1979

* * * * *

ASSISTANCE TO BEREAVED UNITED STATES FAMILIES

SEC. 121. [(a)] The Congress finds that the Department of State should, in the performance of its consular duties, render all reasonable administrative assistance to a United States citizen who is making necessary arrangements following the death of another United States citizen abroad.

[(b) The Secretary of State shall—

[(1) analyze alternative procedures by which the Department of State could, where necessary and appropriate, provide loans or other forms of assistance to facilitate such arrangements; and

[(2) not later than January 20, 1979, transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report describing fully and completely such alternate procedures, including associated costs, and presenting his views and recommendations with respect to such procedures.]

SYSTEMATIC INFORMATION-SHARING

SEC. 122. [(a)] The Congress finds that—

(1) international political, economic, and other studies prepared systematically by analysts of the Department of State as needed background information for executive branch policy-makers could be similarly valuable to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate in fulfilling their responsibilities; and

(2) a formal information-sharing arrangement between the Department of State and such congressional committees could therefore serve the national interest, provided that controls on dissemination are established which insure that neither the process of analysis nor necessary confidentiality is jeopardized. [(b) Not later than January 20, 1979, the Secretary of State shall transmit to the chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate recommendations with respect to the establishment of such an information-sharing arrangement.]

* * * * *

EXPANDED EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

[SEC. 203. The President shall, by a process of gradual expansion during the four-year period beginning October 1, 1979, increase significantly the financial resources expended annually by the International Communication Agency for exchange-of-persons activities. The President shall prepare at an early date a general plan for the accomplishment of this goal and shall adjust that plan annually, as he finds appropriate, in consultation with the Congress.]

* * * * *

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SEC. 504. (a) * * *

* * * * *

[(e) Not later than January 20, 1979, the Secretary shall transmit to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, a report on the implementation of the responsibilities of the Secretary under this title. Such report shall include the following information: an assessment of the personnel required in order to carry out such responsibilities; existing and planned programs for research and analysis to support long-range planning for the application of science and technology to foreign policy; existing and planned programs for training officers and employees of the United States Government pursuant to subsection (c) of this section; and existing and planned programs to enter into long-term contracts with academic and other organizations for assistance in training and in obtaining studies, analyses, and recommendations with respect to the application of science or technology to problems of foreign policy.]

* * * * *

TITLE VI—POLICY PROVISIONS

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

SEC. 610. [(a)] The Congress finds that—

(1) a series of multilateral meetings scheduled to convene in 1978 and 1979 (including the twentieth General Conference of

the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization; the Thirty-second United Nations General Assembly; the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development; and the World Administrative Radio Conference of the International Telecommunications Union) will address a complex variety of international communications and information issues and will likely, through the promulgation of binding agreements relating to such issues, have a significant and lasting effect on the free flow of information and ideas among the countries of the world; and

(2) since the United States is the leading user of communications channels and information in the world, the United States Government should have a comprehensive policy regarding the various communications and information issues that have entered international discussions and should establish an effective mechanism by which to develop and coordinate United States policy on such issues.

[(b) Not later than January 20, 1979, the President shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, a report describing fully and completely—

[(1) procedures the President has established by which to develop and maintain a comprehensive United States policy regarding international communications and information issues; and

[(2) goals and positions of the United States with regard to anticipated international meetings which will address communications and information issues.

The President shall transmit supplementary reports to the Congress as modifications, if any, occur in such goals and position.]

* * * * *

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTIC FREEDOM

Sec. 603. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) news dissemination and the free flow of information across national boundaries are vital to international understanding and to healthy relations among countries; and

(2) recurring and reliable reports strongly indicate that in many countries foreign news correspondents are subject to governmental harassment and restriction, including the denial of access to legitimate news sources, the imposition of censorship, and detention, incarceration, and expulsion.

(b) It is therefore the sense of the Congress that the President should—

(1) advise the appropriate officials of any foreign government which subjects foreign news correspondents to harassment and restrictions that the United States considers such mistreatment a significant and potentially damaging factor in overall relations of the United States with such country; and

(2) raise in appropriate international forums the issue of the treatment of foreign news correspondents, with a view toward

gaining multilateral support for the legitimate rights of such correspondents.

[(c) Not later than January 20, 1979, the President shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report describing fully and completely actions taken pursuant to subsection (b).]

* * * * *

NUCLEAR-POWERED SATELLITES

SEC. 608. (a) The Congress finds that—

* * * * *

(b) It is therefore the sense of the Congress that the United States should take the initiative immediately in seeking a multilateral agreement governing the use of nuclear-powered satellites in space.

[(c) Not later than January 20, 1979, the Secretary of State shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on actions taken by the United States Government pursuant to subsection (b).]

WORLD ALTERNATE ENERGY CONFERENCE

SEC. 609. (a) The Congress finds that—

* * * * *

(b) It is therefore the sense of the Congress that the United States should encourage the United Nations to convene a World Alternate Energy Conference in 1981 for the purpose of considering ways to meet the energy needs of the world through the development and use of alternate energy sources. Among proposals considered at such a conference should be the establishment, under United Nations auspices, of an international Alternate Energy Commission to encourage the worldwide use of alternate energy sources by assisting in the dissemination of information and by other appropriate means.

[(c) Not later than January 20, 1980, the Secretary of State shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on actions taken pursuant to subsection (b).]

ATROCITIES IN CAMBODIA AND UGANDA

SEC. 610 (a) * * *

(b) Recognizing the limited direct influence of the United States in Cambodia and Uganda, the Congress urges the President to move aggressively to support multilateral action by the United Nations and other international organizations, and to encourage bilateral action by countries having more extensive relations with Cambodia and Uganda, to bring an end to the brutal and inhumane practices of the governments of those two countries.

[(c) Not later than January 20, 1979, the Secretary of State shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report describing fully and completely actions taken pursuant to subsection (b).]

EQUITABLE TREATMENT OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD

SEC. 611. **[(a)]** The Congress finds that—

(1) United States citizens living abroad should be provided fair and equitable treatment by the United States Government with regard to taxation, citizenship of progeny, veterans' benefits, voting rights, Social Security benefits, and other obligations, rights, and benefits; and

(2) United States statutes and regulations should be designed so as not to create competitive disadvantage for individual American citizens living abroad or working in international markets.

[(b)] Not later than January 20, 1980, the President shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report which—

[(1)] identifies all United States statutes and regulations which treat United States citizens living abroad differently from United States citizens residing within the United States, or which may cause, directly or indirectly, competitive disadvantage for Americans working abroad relative to the treatment by other major trading nations of the world of their nationals who are outside their territory;

[(2)] evaluates each such discriminatory practice; and

[(3)] recommends legislation and any other remedial action the President finds appropriate to eliminate unfair or competitively disadvantaging treatment of Americans living or working abroad.]

* * * * *

CUBAN PRESENCE IN AFRICA

SEC. 613. **[(a)]** The Congress finds that—

(1) the President authorized the exchange of notes of May 30, 1977, between the Governments of the United States and Cuba which established an Interests Section for the United States in the Embassy of Switzerland in Havana and an Interests Section for Cuba in the Embassy of Czechoslovakia in Washington;

(2) the President has the authority under the Export Administration Act of 1969 to limit trade with Cuba being conducted by subsidiaries of American firms operating in third countries;

(3) the President has the power to sever all diplomatic and economic relations with Cuba; and

(4) there has been a sharp increase in the number of Cuban military personnel serving in Africa in the past year.

[(b)] It is therefore the sense of the Congress that the President should—

[(1)] undertake a comprehensive review of United States diplomatic and economic relations with Cuba; and

[(2)] not later than January 20, 1979, transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report based on such review.]

* * * * *

PROHIBITION ON AID OR REPARATIONS TO VIETNAM

SEC. 705. [(a) None of the funds authorized to be appropriated in this Act may be used for the purpose of reparations, aid, or any other form of payment to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.]

[(b)] The President shall continue to take all possible steps to obtain a final accounting of all Americans missing in action in Vietnam.

* * * * *

[PANAMA CANAL TREATIES

[SEC. 709. None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act may be used directly or indirectly to effect implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty or the Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal, each signed on September 7, 1977, unless authorized by the Constitution or by Act of Congress.]

* * * * *

[COMMISSION ON HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION

[SEC. 711. There are authorized to be appropriate \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year 1979 and \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year 1980 for a commission on global hunger and malnutrition to be created by Executive order by the President. This commission shall (1) assess the policies, organization, and structure of current Federal programs which have an impact on hunger and malnutrition; (2) coordinate, sponsor, and oversee such projects, studies, events, and other activities as the commission deems necessary or desirable, making maximum use of past and ongoing related efforts; (3) conduct such studies, inquiries, meetings, and hearings as the commission deems necessary; and (4) make recommendations to the President and the Congress on policies to increase the capacity of the United States to reduce hunger and malnutrition. Funds authorized to be appropriated by this section shall be expended under the direction of the chairman of the commission.]

Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1978

* * * * *

STRENGTHENING EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Sec. 107. [(a)] The Congress finds that—

(1) for over thirty years the United States program for the international exchange of teachers and scholars, begun by the Act of August 1, 1946 (60 Stat. 754; known as the "Fulbright Act of 1946"), has contributed significantly to the free flow of knowledge and to greater understanding between the United States and other nations;

(2) it is in the interest of the United States that this program be strengthened; and

(3) a still stronger educational exchange program can be attained by—

(A) diversifying exchange opportunities so as to assist persons from professional and public life to spend time in an academic setting and to assist teachers and scholars to spend time in professional and other pursuits in the public arena;

(B) providing sharper focus to exchange activities by bringing selected grant recipients together for joint work on themes and problems identified as having current significance in international affairs; and

(C) lengthening the period of some scholarships to allow work by grant recipients to be phased over more than one location.

[(b) Not later than January 1, 1978, the Secretary of State shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on measures the Department of State has taken to strengthen educational exchange activities in accordance with subsection (a) of this section.]

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE

Sec. 109. (a) * * *

* * * * *

[(7) Not later than January 31, 1978, the Secretary of State shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairmen of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Senate Committee on the Judiciary a comprehensive report on the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, including its current mandate and operations, the mandate and operations of its predecessor offices, and proposals for the reorganization of the Department of State that would strengthen human rights and humanitarian considerations in the conduct of United States foreign policy and promote the ability of the United States to participate effectively in international humanitarian efforts.]

* * * * *

LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR FOREIGN SERVICE SPOUSES

SEC. 414. [(a)] It is the sense of Congress that, in order to increase the effectiveness of United States diplomatic representation abroad, the Secretary of State should make greater use of his authority under section 701 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 in order to increase the language training opportunities available to the family members of Foreign Service personnel.

[(b) Not later than January 1, 1978, the Secretary of State shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report discussing—

[(1) actions he has taken in accordance with subsection (a) of this section; and

[(2) any budgetary or other obstacles which prevent the Department of State from making available a comprehensive language training program for the families of Foreign Service personnel.]

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

[STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION, EDUCATION, CULTURAL AND BROADCASTING ACTIVITIES

[Sec. 501. Not later than October 31, 1977, the President shall transmit to the chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate his recommendations for reorganizing the international information, education, cultural, and broadcasting activities of the United States Government. Such recommendations shall take into account the findings and reports of the Panel on International Information, Education, and Cultural Relations; the Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy; the General Accounting Office; and the United States Advisory Commission on Information.]

* * * * *

UNITED NATIONS REFORM

Sec. 503. [(a)] The United States should make a major effort toward reforming and restructuring the United Nations system so that it might become more effective in resolving global problems. Toward that end, the United States should present a program for United Nations reform to the Special United Nations Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on Strengthening of the Role of the Organization. In developing such a program the United States should give appropriate consideration to various possible proposals for reforming the United Nations, including but not limited to proposals which would—

(1) adjust decisionmaking processes in the United Nations by providing voting in the General Assembly weighted according to population and contributions and by modifying veto powers on certain categories of questions, such as membership recommendations, in the Security Council;

(2) foster greater use of the International Court of Justice by the United States and other members of the United Nations;

(3) supplement United Nations finances through contributions from commerce, services, and resources regulated by the United Nations;

(4) improve coordination of and expand United Nations activities on behalf of human rights;

(5) establish more effective United Nations machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes, including means for the submission of differences to mediation or arbitration;

(6) adjust assessment scale calculations to reflect more accurately the actual ability of member nations to contribute to the United Nations and its specialized agencies; and

(7) provide greater coordination of United Nations technical assistance activities by the United Nations Development program.

[(b) Accordingly, the President shall submit a report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, as soon as possible, but no later than January 31, 1978, on his recommendations for reform of the United Nations.]

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REPARATIONS FOR VIETNAM

SEC. 505. [(a) None of the funds authorized to be appropriated in this Act shall be used for the purpose of reparations, aid, or any other form of payment to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.]

[(b)] The President shall continue to take all possible steps to obtain a final accounting of all Americans missing in action in Vietnam.

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[UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT

[SEC. 513. Noting the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to convene a special session on disarmament in the spring of 1978 and recognizing the important role that comprehensive disarmament could play in securing world peace and economic development, the Congress requests that, at an appropriate date, the Secretary of State report to the appropriate committees of the Congress on the procedures which the executive branch is following in preparing for the special session on disarmament and on United States objectives for that special session.]

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Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1977

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TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS

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[REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

[SEC. 403. Not later than January 31, 1977, the President shall submit to the Congress a report—

[(1) recommending steps to be taken to utilize more effectively the transmission facilities for international broadcasting, both existing and planned, of the United States Government;

[(2) examining the feasibility of greater cooperation with foreign countries to insure mutually efficient use of nationally owned and nationally funded transmission facilities for international broadcasting;

[(3) containing a comprehensive outline of projected needs for United States international broadcasting operations based on anticipated language requirements and anticipated cooperation

among various agencies of the United States Government, United States Government-funded organizations, and foreign governments involved in international broadcasting; and

[(4) recommending steps which should be taken to extend broadcasting operations similar to those carried out under the Board for International Broadcasting Act of 1973 to additional countries where access to information is restricted by the policies of the governments of such countries.]

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Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1976

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TITLE I—ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PART 1—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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TRAVEL DOCUMENT AND ISSUANCE SYSTEM

[SEC. 102. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), no] *Sec. 102.* No part of any funds authorized to be appropriated by this title may be used for the development or implementation of the Travel Document and Issuance System which has been proposed by the United States Passport Office (and which involves a restructuring of the passport issuance function and the issuance of machine readable passport books), or of any other new passport system.

[(b) Not to exceed \$100,000 of the amount authorized to be appropriated by section 101(a)(1) of this Act shall be available for a study of the desirability and cost implications of the Travel Document and Issuance System described in subsection (a). Such study shall be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.]

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UNITED NATIONS COOPERATION REGARDING MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES MISSING IN ACTION IN SOUTHWEST ASIA

SEC. 503. [(a)] The President shall direct the United States Ambassador to the United Nations to insist that the United Nations take all necessary and appropriate steps to obtain an accounting of members of the United States Armed Forces and United States civilians missing in action in Southeast Asia.

[(b) Not later than six months after the date of enactment of this section, the President shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate a report on actions taken by the United Nations to obtain such an accounting.]

State Department/USIA Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1975

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**[FUTURE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH VIETNAM; REDUCTION
OF CERTAIN PERSONNEL ABROAD**

[SEC. 15. (a) It is the sense of the Congress that—

[(1) the Secretary of State should prepare a detailed plan for future United States economic and military assistance to the Government of South Vietnam, including a specific timetable for the phased reduction of such assistance to the point when the United States will cease to be the principal source of funds and material for South Vietnam's self-defense and economic viability;

[(2) the total number of personnel of the executive branch of the United States Government (other than personnel of the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Department of Defense, and volunteers carrying out the Peace Corps Act) who were present in foreign countries on January 1, 1974, and who were citizens or nationals of the United States, should be substantially reduced; and

[(3) the total number of personnel of the Department of Defense assigned or detailed to military attache activities or to military assistance advisory groups or military aid missions, who were present in foreign countries on January 1, 1974, and who were citizens or nationals of the United States, should be substantially reduced.

[(b) Not later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary shall report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the steps he has taken to carry out the provisions of this section.**]**

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